4.1 Southeast Alaska

4.1.1 Southeast Alaska

Communities

Angoon	Hydaburg	Point Baker
Craig	Juneau*	Port Alexander
Edna Bay	Kake	Port Protection
Elfin Cove	Ketchikan**	Sitka
Excursion Inlet	Klawock	Tenakee Springs
Gustavus	Metlakatla	Thorne Bay
Haines	Meyers Chuck	Whale Pass
Hobart Bay	Pelican	Wrangell
Hoonah	Petersburg	Yakutat

* Includes Juneau City and Borough, plus Douglas and Auke Bay.
** Includes Ward Cove.

Geographic Location

Southeast Alaska includes five boroughs (Yakutat, Ketchikan, Haines, Sitka, and Juneau) and three census areas (Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, Wrangell-Petersburg, and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan). The region trails in a thin coastal strip ofland from Yakutat in the northwest (59.547° N Lat.) to Prince of Wales in the southeast (55.208° N Lat.), and borders the Canadian province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Weather

Spectacular amounts of precipitation are the hallmark of weather in Southeast Alaska. The region is in the maritime climate zone, which is characterized by mild, wet weather. With some exceptions, many communities receive well over 120 inches (10 feet) of rain annually. The northern portion of the region also receives heavy snowfall. In the summer, average temperatures range from 50 to 65°, and average winter temperatures range from 29 to 40°. Much of Southeast Alaska lies within the vast Tongass National Forest, a coastal rain forest characterized by spruce and hemlock.

General Characterization

Southeast Alaska, for much of human history, has been a meeting place for different cultures. Most of Southeast Alaska is Tlingit territory; the southern part of the region also is the territory of Tsimshian and Haida, other coastal Native groups. The population of the southeast boomed in the late 1800s and early 1900s, when White settlers followed the rise in resource extraction and commercial fishing.

Today, Southeast Alaska has approximately 73,000 residents, most of whom are concentrated in the region's larger cities of Juneau, Sitka, and Ketchikan. Approximately 60% of the region's residents are White.

Juneau, the state capital, has a population of 30,000 and a good share of the economic activity of the region. The backbone of the regional economy is commercial fishing. Major commercial fleets are based in the large ports of Sitka, Yakutat, Wrangell, and Ketchikan, but even smaller communities have sizable fleets. In addition, many communities have commercial fish processing plants and storage facilities. The timber industry also constitutes an important part of the regional economy. A growing tourist industry, bolstered by increasing cruise ship stopovers, is becoming an important source of revenue; approximately half a million tourists visit Southeast Alaska by cruise ship annually.

In general, the economy of Southeast Alaska is well developed in comparison to other regions in Alaska, owing to its proximity to the lower 48 states and its history of commercial fishing and resource extraction. Per capita income is around $23,000 and the average household income is around $50,000. The unemployment rate is approximately 7%, and the poverty rate is approximately 9%.

Institutional Framework

Southeast Alaska includes five boroughs (Yakutat,

Ketchikan, Haines, Sitka, and Juneau) and three census areas (Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, Wrangell-Petersburg, and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan). As a result of this organizational structure, many communities located in census areas rather than boroughs are responsible for administrative tasks such as tax collection and the provision of services. A notable administrative anomaly in the region is Metlakatla, a Tsimshian Indian reservation located on the 86,000 acre Annette Island. This land is the only federal reservation for indigenous peoples in Alaska, since other groups acquired land entitlements through Native Corporations during the Alaska Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971.

Another unique aspect of Southeast Alaska's institutional framework is the Tongass National Forest, the largest in the Nation, which covers much of the region and comes with federally mandated regulations governing resource extraction and conservation.

Despite the low proportion of Alaska Natives in the southeast relative to other regions Native governing bodies are an important and powerful part of regional government. The Sealaska Corporation, a regional for-profit Native Corporation organized under ANCSA, is the largest private landowner in Southeast Alaska. Alaska Natives in many communities also belong to the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska, the regional non-profit Native Corporation. In addition, many communities also have Native village councils and village corporations.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

Fishing has long been the backbone of the regional economy in Southeast Alaska; in fact, the rise and fall of the region's population has been correlated with the economic cycles of commercial fishing. Commercial fishing, in particular, accounts for a good portion of the regional economy. Major commercial species include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, herring, groundfish, crab, and other shellfish.

The larger ports in Southeast Alaska—including Yakutat, Juneau, Sitka, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Ketchikan—serve as hubs in the regional commercial fishing sector. These ports account for thousands of registered crew members, thousands of commercial permit holders, and hundreds of vessels. In addition, they act as processing centers for the majority of fish caught in the region. Commercial fish landings at these ports amounted to over 100,000 tons in 2000, and were comprised overwhelmingly of salmon. The dozens of smaller communities in Southeast Alaska are by no means left out of the commercial fishing picture. They account for a significant share of the region's registered crew members, vessel owners, and permit holders. In addition, many small communities have commercial fish processing plants or small-scale processing and storage facilities.

Sport fishing is also a vital part of the regional economy in Southeast Alaska, and one that is growing in importance. Fishermen come from all over Alaska, as well as Canada, the lower 48 states, and around the world to fish the productive waters in the area. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, Pacific halibut, trout, steelhead, and char. In 2000, more than 100,000 sport fishing licenses were sold in Southeast Alaska.

In addition, most communities in the region participate to some degree in subsistence fishing. Smaller communities, and those with a higher proportion of Alaska Native residents, tend to rely more heavily on subsistence resources. Actual subsistence harvests vary widely, from an average of 34 lbs per capita in Juneau to nearly 400 lbs per capita in Yakutat. Salmon, and particularly sockeye salmon, is the most widely used subsistence resource. Other resources commonly used for subsistence include Pacific halibut (for communities holding a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate), shellfish, rockfish, and marine mammals.

Regional Challenges

The particular challenges that face Southeast Alaska are, to a large extent, the result of the region's heavy reliance on natural resources. The first challenge is posed by changing patterns of timber harvesting and timber management. Most timber harvesting takes place on land held either by the Tongass National Forest or by Sealaska, the regional Native Corporation. In both places, the abundance of cheap timber from international markets has caused a decline in local harvesting and a loss of jobs.

The other major challenge, and perhaps a greater one, is the decline in salmon prices caused by foreign competition. Many communities and boroughs have received federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for the financial stress created by the declining salmon market.

Angoon (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

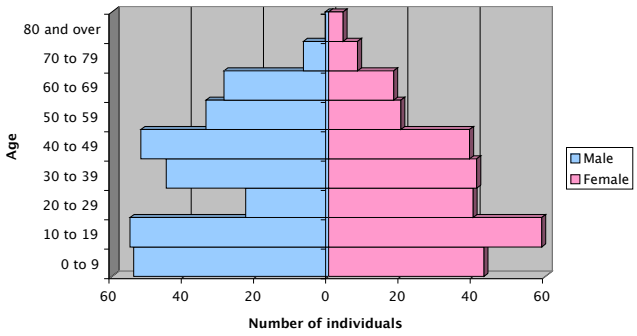
Angoon, a Tlingit community, is the only permanent settlement on Admiralty Island and is located on the southwest coast at Kootznahoo Inlet surrounded by landmasses on all sides. Chatham Strait and the mountains of Baranof Island form a scenic backdrop to the west of the island, and to the east lay the tidal waters and intricate channels of Mitchell Bay. The area encompasses 22.5 square miles of land and 16.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

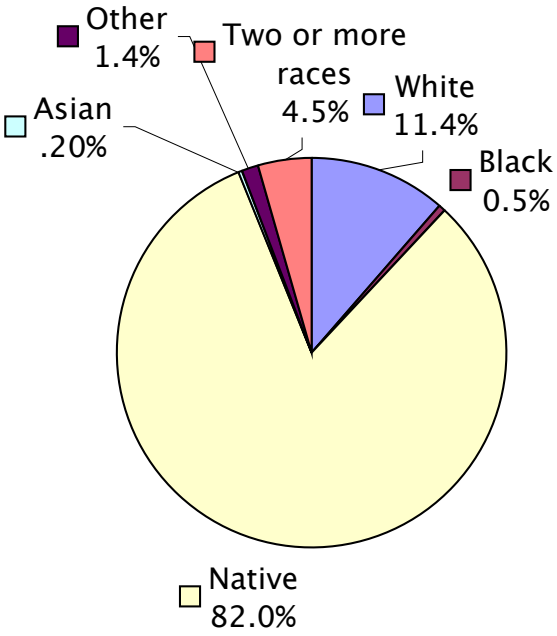
According to the 2000 U. S. Census, the population of Angoon was 572. Population numbers have risen steadily since the early decades of the 1900s, reaching a peak of well over 600 residents in the 1990s. There were slightly more males (52.4%) than females (47.6%) in 2000 according to U.S. Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly American Indian and Alaska Native, 82.0%, 11.4% White, only 0.5% Black or African American and only 0.2% Asian. About 1.4% of the population classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 4.5% identified with two or more races. A total of 86.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number, 5.4%, of the population identified themselves as Hispanic. The median age was 32.2 years, which is somewhat lower than the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to the Census data, 36.9% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 15.6% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

There were 221 housing units in Angoon, 37 of which were designated vacant in 2000, and of these, 25 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 77.0% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 Census data while 10.9% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

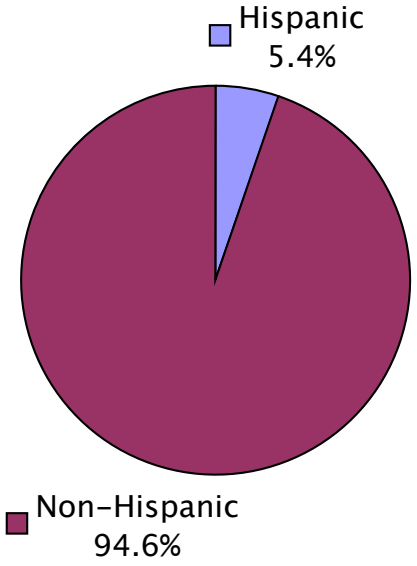
2000 Population Structure
Angoon
Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure
Angoon
Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Angoon
Data source: US Census



History

Admiralty Island has long been the home of the Kootznoowoo Tlingit tribe. Kootznoowoo means "fortress of bears." Fur trading was an important source of income in the early 19th century, and by 1878 a whaling station, herring processing plant and trading post had been established on nearby Killisnoo Island which were significant sources of employment. The establishment of a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school and a Russian Orthodox Church around that time attracted many Tlingits to Killisnoo; however, after a fire destroyed many facilities in 1928, many Tlingits returned to Angoon. The same year, a post office was established and Angoon became an incorporated city 35 years later, in 1963.

Infrastructure

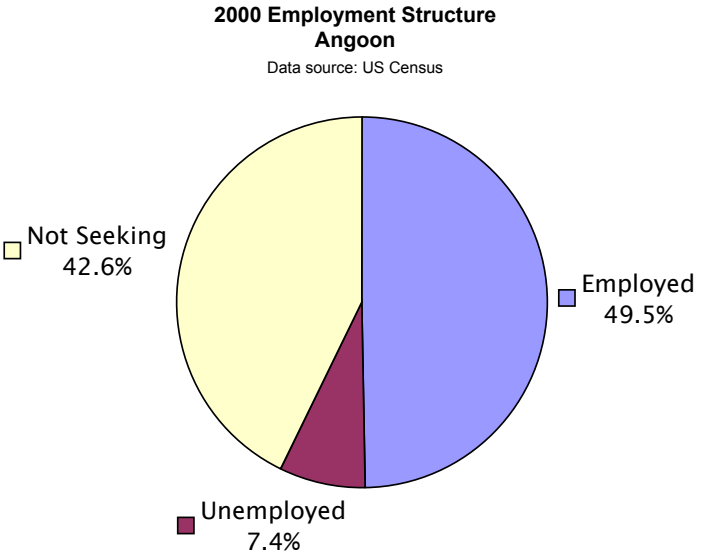
Current Economy

The economy of Angoon is highly seasonal and depends strongly on fishing activities and other forms of recreational tourism; however, low salmon prices have adversely affected income. A total of 88 commercial fishing permits were held by 56 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. A shellfish farm was recently funded by state and federal grants. The Chatham School District is the primary employer. Logging operations on Prince of Wales Island provide occasional jobs and subsistence remains an important part of the lifestyle.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 49.5% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 7.4% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 42.6% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 27.9% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $29,861 and the per capita income was $11,357.

Governance

The City of Angoon was incorporated in 1963 as a second-class city. The city is governed by a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials. Angoon is not located within an organized borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The City of Angoon implements a 3% sales tax and a 3% accommodations



tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native Corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska. Kootznoowoo, Inc. is the local village corporation and Angoon Community Association is the village council. The total land to which Angoon is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office as well as an Alaska Department of Fish and Game office located in Angoon. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Angoon is accessible only by seaplane or boat. Scheduled and charter seaplane services are available from the State-owned seaplane base on Kootznahoo Inlet. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau where possible. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around $170 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately $200. Angoon's facilities also include a deep draft dock, a small boat harbor with 45 berths, and a State ferry terminal. Freight arrives by barge and ferry.

Water is derived from Tillinghast Lake reservoir; it is treated and piped throughout the community. Funds have been allocated to provide additional water treatment at Favorite Bay Creek. Over 95% of residences receive piped water. Piped sewage is processed at a secondary treatment plant which flows to an ocean outfall. The City collects refuse and hauls

it to the landfill, located approximately two miles from Angoon.

Electricity is supplied by the Tlingit-Haida Electric Company, a non-profit subdivision of the State which operates three diesel-fueled generators. Health services are provided by the Angoon Health Clinic which is owned by the city and operated by Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC). Public safety is provided by city-backed police. Angoon is within the Chatham School District and there is one school in Angoon itself. At Angoon School 125 students are instructed by 11 teachers.Angoon is a fairly isolated community relative to other tourist destinations in southeast Alaska and does not have a major tourism industry. At least three businesses operate to provide visitor accommodations.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Angoon. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 88 permits were held by 56 permit holders but only 46 permits were actually fished in Angoon in 2000. There were 18 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, another 28 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 23 crew members claiming residence in Angoon in 2000. There are no fish processing facilities in Angoon, so no fish landings were made in the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type and fishing area. Permits issued in Angoon for 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 25 permits issued for halibut in Angoon in 2000, 23 of which were actually fished. Permits for halibut pertained to 24 longline vessels under 60 feet (22 permits were actually fished) and one longline vessel over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: There were two sablefish permits issued in 2000 in Angoon, one of which was fished. One permit pertained to a longline vessel under 60 feet and the other to a mechanical jig (not fished). Both were for statewide waters.

Other groundfish: A total of eight permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Angoon, only one of which was actually fished. Permits pertained to one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel (one permit fished), one demersal shelf rockfish hand troll in southeast waters (not fished), and three demersal shelf rockfish logline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (no permits fished).

Crab: Two permits were issued in Angoon for crab in 2000, all of which were actually fished. One permit pertained to 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters and one ring net for Tanner crab in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: The one permit issued in Angoon in 2000 was fished. This permit pertained to an octopi/squid pot gear vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters.

Salmon: A total of 50 permits were issued in Angoon in 2000 for the salmon fishery, 19 of which were actually fished. Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine restricted to southeast waters, one set gillnet in Yakutat, 40 hand trolls in statewide waters (13 permits fished), and eight power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (four permits fished).

It was announced in July 2003 that Angoon would receive $500 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services when fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were seven saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Angoon in 2002 and four businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 976 sport fishing licenses sold in Angoon in 2000, 156 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the Division of Subsistence of the ADF&G provides useful

information about subsistence practices in Angoon. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 97.3% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 79.7% used salmon and 82.4% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, char, grayling, and trout). Many fewer households, 32.4%, used marine mammals and a high percentage, 89.2%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for 1996 was 224.45 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 36.5% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 21.20%, land mammals 22.86%, marine mammals 4.02%, birds and eggs accounted for only 0.08% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 13.41% and vegetation made up 1.94%. The wild food harvest in Angoon made up 144% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 grams of protein per day or 0.424 lbs. of wild food per day) (Wolfe 2000).

A total of 54 permits were held by households in Angoon for subsistence fishing of salmon according to Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest. Residents of Angoon and members of Angoon Community Association, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Craig (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Craig is located on the west side of Prince of Wales Island. It is connected to Prince of Wales Island by a causeway. It lies 56 air miles northwest of Ketchikan and 220 miles south of Juneau. The area encompasses 6.7 square miles of land and 2.7 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

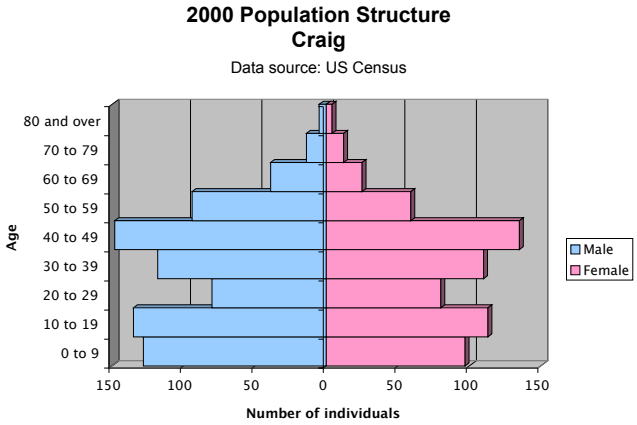
Craig's demographic characteristics have changed along with the commercial fishing industry, which has brought a steady influx of new people. Growth has been particularly swift in recent years; in the two decades between 1980 and 2000, Craig's population more than doubled.

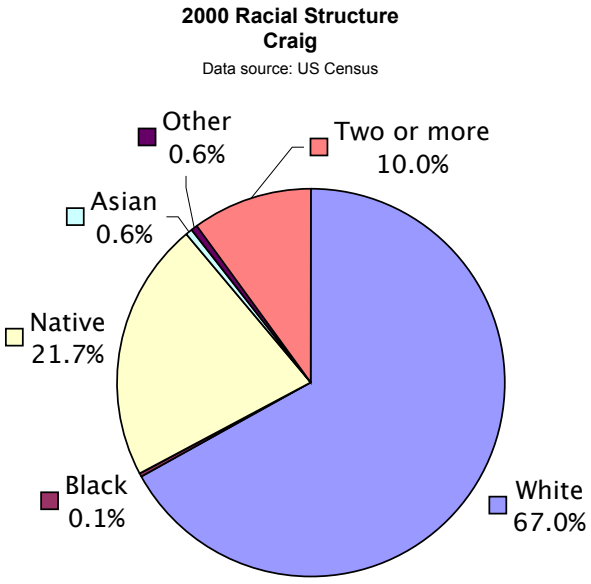
In 2000, Craig had a total population of 1,397 and 523 households. A small segment of the population (1.6%) lived in group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (67.1%), American Indian and Alaska Native (21.7%), Black (0.1%), Asian (0.6%), two or more races (10%) and other (0.6%). A total of 30.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 2.8% of residents were Hispanic. The gender makeup was significantly skewed, at 54.5% male and 45.5% female, due to the heavy presence of commercial fishing operations that employ mostly men. The median age of Craig was 33.8 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 87.3% of residents aged 25 or older held a high school diploma or higher degree.

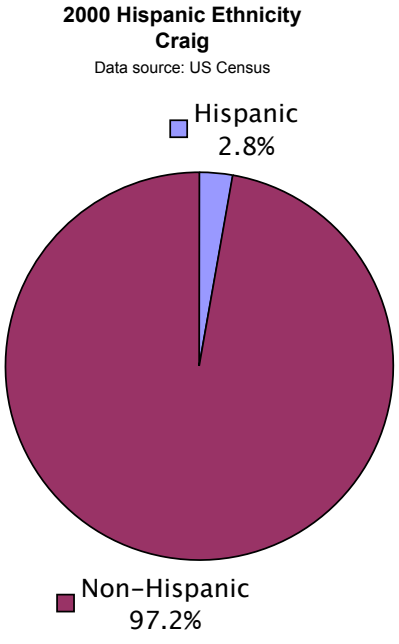
History

Since prehistory, Prince of Wales Island has been occupied by Tlingit Indians. Starting in the 1700s, however, Haida Indians moved onto the island from Haida Gwaii (British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands). On Prince of Wales Island they established multiple settlements, taking advantage of the island's rich resources, including abundant sea otters. Diseases such as smallpox took a heavy toll on the island, however; by the time missionaries arrived in 1878, the Haida's numbers had dwindled from nearly 10,000 to just 800 (Halliday 1998: 25).

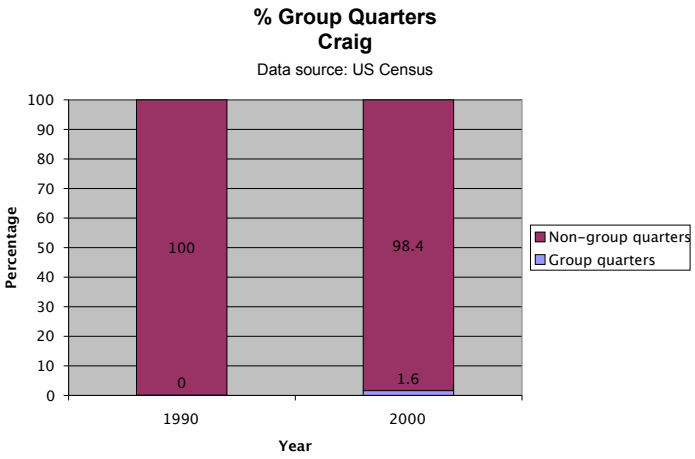
A fish saltery was built on nearby Fish Egg







Island in 1907 by Craig Miller, with the help of local Haidas. He also constructed a packing company and cold storage plant at the present site of Craig. A city government was established in 1922. The commercial fishing industry is responsible for Craig's large population; record pink salmon runs during the 1930s brought many new settlers. However, by the 1950s, the fishing industry had collapsed due to depleted salmon runs. A large sawmill was established in 1972 near Craig, providing a steady source of year-round employment. Today, Craig is a community that relies heavily on commercial fishing and fish processing, as well as the timber industry.

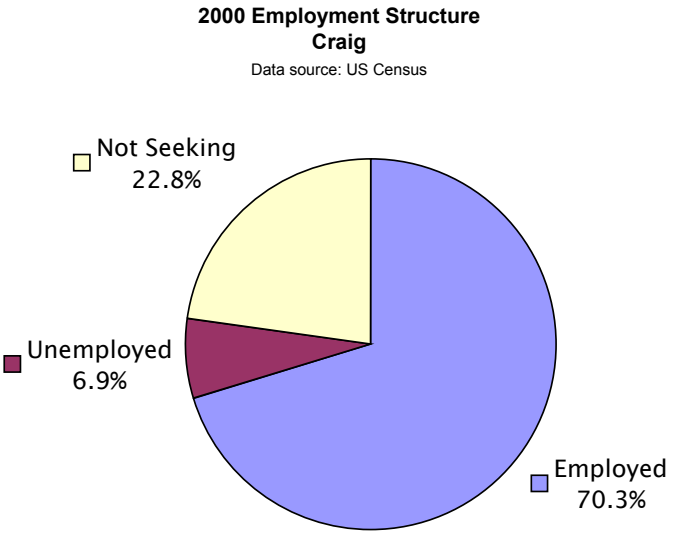


Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing comprises the largest portion of Craig's economy. In addition, sawmill operations, a fish buying station, and a cold storage facility are all major local employers. The use of subsistence resources provides a supplement to the formal economy for most residents.

In 2000, the mean per capita income of Craig was $20,176 and the mean household income was $45,298. The unemployment rate was 6.9%, and 22.8% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 9.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.



Governance

Craig is an incorporated city and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough. All tax revenues are administered by the city, including a 5% sales tax, a 0.6% (6.0 mills) property tax, and a 6% liquor tax. The Craig Community Association, a federally recognized Native organization, is located in the community. In addition, there is a village corporation, Shaan-Seet, Inc. There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game office located in Craig. The nearest office of the National Marine Fisheries Service is in Petersburg. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Citizenship Services is located in Skagway.

Facilities

Craig is accessible by air and sea. The nearby Klawock airport offers scheduled air transportation as well as charters. Most air travel to Craig is done by seaplane. The seaplane base is currently owned by the state, but the City of Craig is in the final stages of negotiating a transfer of ownership to the city. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Ketchikan, is approximately $397. There is also a U.S. Coast Guard heliport located in the area. A small causeway connects Craig to Prince of Wales Island.

All houses are connected to a piped water and sewer system. Water for domestic use is supplied by a dam on North Fork Lake. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Power Company, which uses both hydroelectric and diesel power. There is a health clinic located in the community, the Craig Clinic, which is owned by the city. The city also provides police and emergency services. There are four schools located in Craig, with a total of 35 teachers and 860 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon and halibut fisheries, is the backbone of Craig's economy. In 2000 there were 42 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 84 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. There were 149 registered crew members. In addition, 199 local residents held a total of 437 commercial fishing permits. The following section contains a detailed description of permits issued to Craig residents in 2000.

Crab: Seven local residents held nine permits in the crab fishery. These permits included the following: two Dungeness crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none was actually fished); one Dungeness crab permit for 150 pots or 50% of maximum in the southeast region (one was actually fished); three Dungeness crab permits for 75 pots or 25% of maximum in the southeast region (two were actually fished); and three Tanner crab ring net permits for the southeast region (one was actually fished).

Other Shellfish: Fifty-six local residents held a total of 100 commercial permits for other shellfish. These permits included the following: 11 geoduck clam diving gear permits for the southeast region (10 were fished); two shrimp beam trawl permits for the southeast region (one was fished); 28 shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast (17 were fished); 34 sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (30 were fished); and 24 sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (11 were fished).

Halibut: Fifty-five local residents held a total of 56 commercial permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included the following: two halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (one was fished); 40 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (37 were fished); one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none was fished); and 13 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (12 were actually fished).

Herring: Seventy-three local residents held a total of 83 commercial permits in the herring fishery. These included the following: one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one was fished); one purse seine permit for food/bait herring in the southeast region (none was actually fished); seven permits to harvest herring roe spawn on kelp in the northern part of the southeast region (five were fished); and 73permits to harvest herring roe spawn on kelp in the southern part of the southeast region (no permits were fished).

Sablefish: Ten local residents held a total of 10 commercial permits in the sablefish fishery. These permits included the following: seven sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (four were fished); and three sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (three were fished).

Other Groundfish: Twenty-seven local residents held a total of 49 commercial permits in the groundfish fishery. These permits included the following: one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none was fished); two demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permits for the southeast region (none was actually fished); 13 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (seven were fished); two demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permits for the southeast region (one was fished); four demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (none was fished); six ling cod dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (none was fished); two ling cod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one was fished); one miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permit for statewide waters (none was fished); 11 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none was fished); three miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (none was actually fished); and four miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (none was fished).

Salmon: One hundred nineteen local residents held a total of 130 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: eight salmon purse seine permits for the southeast region (three were fished); five salmon drift gillnet permits for the southeast region (three were fished); three salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (three were fished); one salmon set gillnet permit for Kodiak (one was fished); 53 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (22 were fished); 60 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (53 were fished).

In 2000 there were two commercial fish processors located in Craig. Detailed information about landings, however, is unavailable in accordance with confidentiality laws. In 2003 the city of Craig received

$31,887 in federal funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. The City of Craig was the first coastal Gulf of Alaska community to organize a Community Quota Entity (CQE) that is eligible to purchase halibut and sablefish quota share under a new Community Quota Purchase Program (50 CFR 679). The City of Craig has expressed enthusiasm for this program and intends to purchase community-held quota in the near future.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, sport fishing license sales in Craig totaled 3,405; the majority of these (2,590 licenses) were sold to non-residents of Alaska. In 2002 there were 36 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 15 registered freshwater fishing guides. In addition, peripheral business such as airplane charter services and hotels rely on the presence of sport fishermen. Major sport species in the area include all five Pacific salmon, steelhead, trout, and halibut.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important supplement to the formal economy in Craig. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence reports that in 1997 98.8% of households in Craig used subsistence resources. Approximately 88.4% of households used subsistence salmon, and 90.8% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially halibut, rockfish, and herring roe). Approximately 8.7% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals) for subsistence and 80.3% of households used marine invertebrates (especially crabs, clams, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Craig in 1997 was 230.7 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (28.0%), non-salmon fish (27.1%), land mammals (20.2%), marine mammals (4.4%), birds and bird eggs (0.4%), marine invertebrates (12.4%), and vegetation (8.1%).

Residents of Craig who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Edna Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Edna Bay lies near the southern end of Kosciusko Island, northwest of Prince of Wales Island, in Southeast Alaska. It lies 90 miles northwest of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 56.0 square miles of land and 2.8 square miles of water.

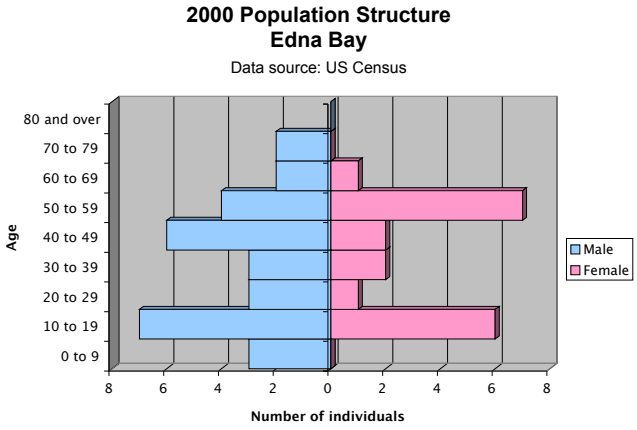
Demographic Profile

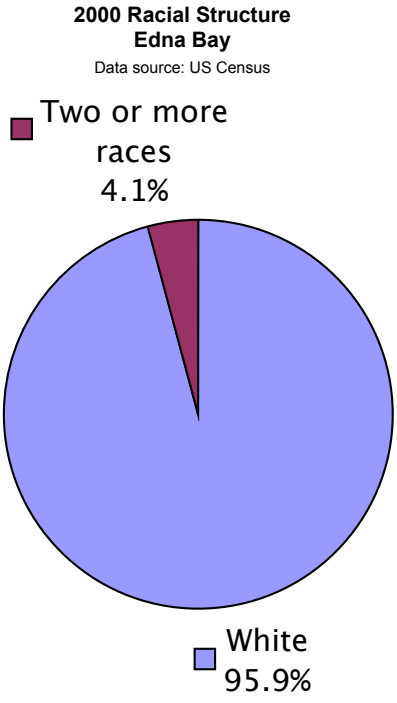
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the village had 49 inhabitants. Edna Bay was not showing signs of growth and the present population may even be in decline. The community was predominantly White (95.9%), and the remaining 4.1% of its residents identified themselves as more than one racial group. A total of 4.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The whole community lived in households, nobody was living in group quarters, and there were some vacant houses that were used seasonally.

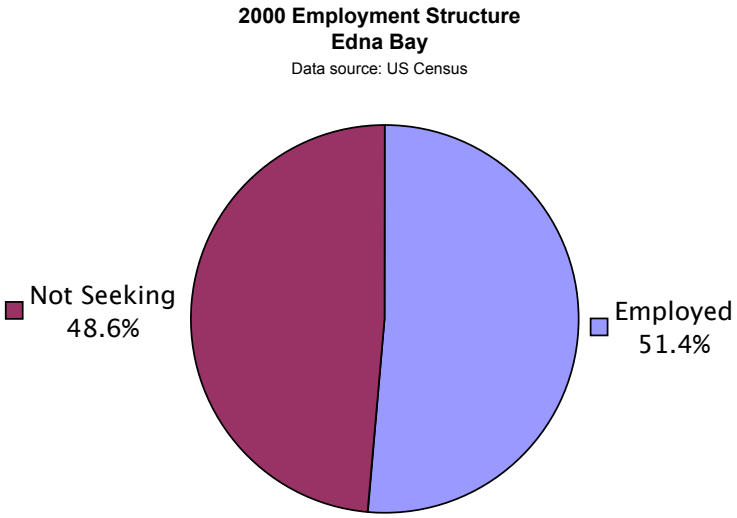
The gender ratio in the community was extremely unbalanced with the male population at 61.1% and the female population at 38.8%. The median age (36.8 years) was similar to the national median (35.3 years). The bulk of its population, 32.7%, was between 45 and 54 years of age and 18.4% between 10 and 14 year of age. Of the adult population age 25 and over, 100% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 36.4% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2000.

History

Although Edna Bay does not appear in any census until the 1950s, there are previous historical accounts. Edna Bay was named by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1904. Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. Historically, these two Native American groups have occupied the island. The Haida, who were the most numerous at the time, were connected fairly early to the 18th century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries who arrived to the area at the end of the 19th century encountered an almost unpopulated island with remnant Native communities devastated by smallpox and measles. Haida and Tlingit populations are still present in many communities on the Island. A small fishing community emerged from a State-







owned land disposal sale. The original post office was established in 1943, but was transferred to Ketchikan in 1960.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

As in many other cases around Prince of Wales Island, the economy of this very small community revolves around logging and fishing. Edna Bay has a local sawmill but the community's reliance on the fishing industry is strong. In 2000, 13 residents held 49 commercial fishing permits and there was a seasonal fish buyer post located in the bay during the summer months.

The employment structure of the community shows that 51.4% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of 2000 census. Surprisingly, none of the potential labor force was unemployed and 48.6% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment in 2000. In 2000, the average per capita income in Edna Bay was $58,967 and the median household income was $44,583. In this community 23.1% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Edna Bay is an unincorporated community not organized under any borough. Instead, the village has organized the Edna Bay Community Association, a non-profit community association devoted to local development. The regional Native corporation of the area, with its headquarters in Juneau, is the SeaAlaska Native Corporation. The closest Alaska Department of Fish andGame (ADF&G) offices are in Craig, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Ketchikan. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Ketchikan and the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Petersburg.

Facilities

Edna Bay can be reached by both air and sea. The community is connected to Craig, Ketchikan, and Petersburg by floatplane. These planes provide transportation and cargo to the community. Edna Bay is not connected to Prince of Wales Island's road system. A dock and harbor with breakwater are available. Basic health care is provided by the Edna Bay Health Clinic. Alternative medical attention is provided by the Edna Bay Emergency Medical Service (EMS) and Prince of Wales Island EMS/Ambulance. The town does not have centralized water and sewer systems. Edna Bay has neither its own school nor a police department. The town offers a few lodges as accommodation for visitors.

Involvement with North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Edna Bay is a very small community, it is significantly involved in the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 13 members of the community were holding 28 commercial fishing permits, 13 of which were fished that year. The village also had six owners of vessels engaged in federal fisheries and five owners of salmon fishing boats. In addition, there were eight residents registered as crewmen.

Halibut: Seven permits to catch halibut were issued in 2000, five of which were used that year. Four of these permits were for longliners under 60 feet (three fished) and three permits issued for longliners over 60 feet (two fished). All the halibut permits had statewide range.

Salmon: The bulk of Edna Bay's permits were devoted to the salmon fisheries. The village had 14 permits in 2000 with five fished. Eight statewide permits were issued for hand trollers (one fished) and six statewide permits for power gurdy troll (four fished).

Other Groundfish: Three statewide permits were issued for other groundfish: two for miscellaneous saltwater finfish (one fished) and one permit for a longliner over 60 feet (not fished).

Other Shellfish: Three permits were issued to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (one fished).
Sablefish: One issued and fished permit for a long-liner over 60 feet in southern Southeast Alaska.
In Edna Bay there are no processing facilities. No landings were recorded because the fleet delivers to other harbors in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, Edna Bay sold 11 sport fishing licenses of which 8 were bought by Alaskan residents. This small number of licenses does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by numerous non-residents getting their licenses there or elsewhere.

Local residents mostly rely on subsistence fisheries for consumption. In 2002 the village had no sport fishing guide businesses.

Subsistence Fishing

In 1987, the ADF&G conducted a survey to demonstrate the significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaskan communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to marine resources, 100% of households used subsistence salmon, 100% used other types fish (herring, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sable fish, char, and trout), 0% used marine mammals, and 50% used marine invertebrates. The results reflected that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting 383.5 lbs per person per year. The per capita daily harvest of wild foods was 1.3 lbs. These statistics emphasize the importance of subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for these communities. In order to understand the relative importance of each resource we broke down the composition of the harvest: salmon 14.25%, other fish 48.5%, land mammals 23.39%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs 0.1%, marine invertebrates 4.3%, and vegetation 9.46%.

In 1999, Edna Bay had two salmon household subsistence permits that accounted only for a handful of sockeye salmon. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Elfin Cove (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Elfin Cove lies on the northern shore of Chichagof Island near the entrance of the Inside Passage. To the north across Icy Strait are Glacier Bay National Park, Brady Glacier, and the Fairweather Mountain Range which forms one of the most spectacular scenes in Southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 10.7 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

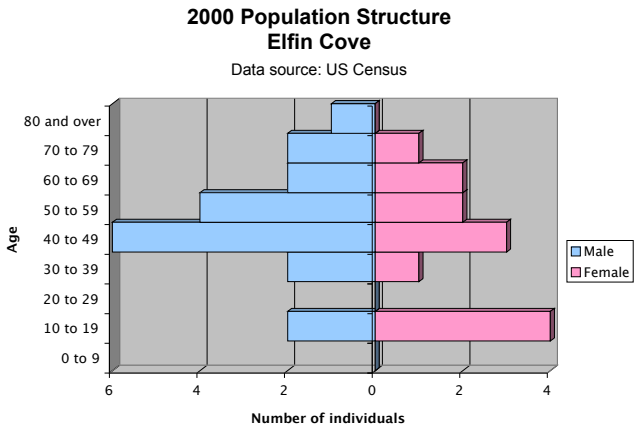
Demographic Profile

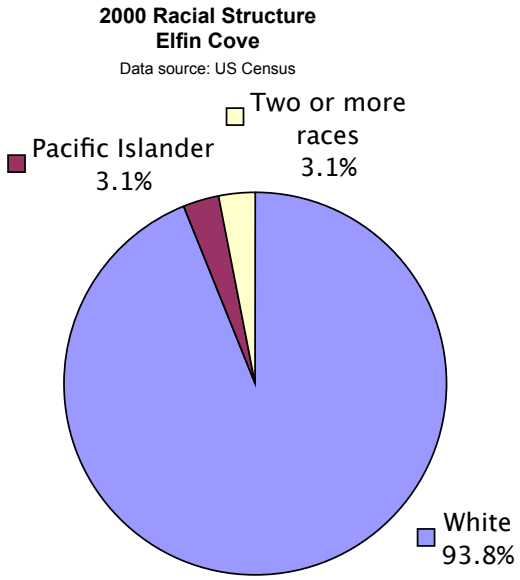
According to the 2000 U. S. Census, the population of Elfin Cove was 32. Population numbers have fluctuated between 30 and 60 over the past four decades since Census records began for the area; however, summers tend to increase the population to well over 200. There were more males (59.4% of the population) than females (40.6% of the population) in Elfin Cove according to data from the 2000 U.S Census. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (93.8%) and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (3.1%). Overall, 3.1% of the population identified with two or more races. None of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian and none of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 47.5 years, which is considerably higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the 2000 U.S. Census only18.8% of the population was under 19 years of age while 34.5% of the population was over 55 years of age.

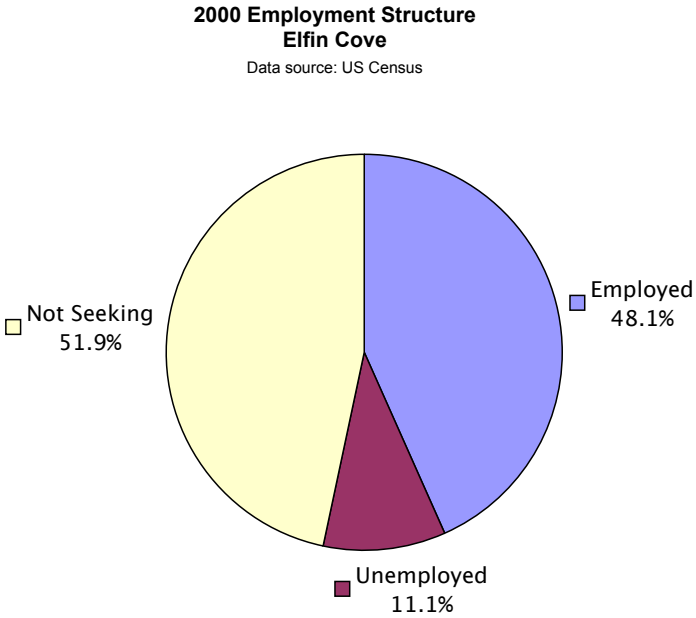
There were 35 housing units in Elfin Cove, 20 of which were designated vacant in 2000 and of these, 10 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. All 100% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 U.S. Census data while 43.5% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Elfin Cove was named after the boat of one of its regular fishermen. Originally referred to within the industry and locally as "Gunkhole" by fishermen anchoring here, its safe anchorage and proximity to the Fairweather fishing grounds made this a natural spot for fish buyers and supplies and a post office was







established there in 1935. A second dock, a warehouse, store, and restaurant were built in the 1940s and now a boardwalk runs through the town. Little information is available about the Tlingit occupation of the area; however, according to local residents, the Tlingits who visited the harbor would not remain throughout the winter because of the "evil spirits" there.

The troll fishery on which the community relies has long been on the decline, and Elfin Cove has suffered as a result. In 1997 the population was reported as 54, but the Census-takers in 2000 recorded only 32 residents. In December of 2002 the Wards Cove packaging plant which comprised the majority of the economy was shut down and now only 11 residents currently live in the community.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Elfin Cove pivots around fish-buying and selling of fishing supplies. The economy is intimately linked to the local and national commercial fishing industries and sport fishing is also significant. These factors make the economy highly seasonal, including the employment provided by lodges and retail businesses in the summer. A total of 48 commercial fishing permits were held by 25 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 48.1% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 11.1% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 51.9% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing industry, and 5.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $33,750 and the per capita income was $15,089.

Governance

Elfin Cove is an unincorporated city which does not lie within an organized Alaskan borough. For official purposes, Elfin Cove is located in the Sitka recording district. Because of Elfin Cove's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials in the city nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community. Elfin Cove is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). It therefore has no land allotment under the Act, and is not a federally recognized Native village, nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Skagway.

Facilities

Elfin Cove is accessible by air and by sea; the Alaska State Ferry stops at nearby Pelican. A roundtrip flight from Juneau on the daily mail plane costs about $200. From Juneau a roundtrip flight to Anchorage costs approximately $200. A State-owned seaplane base is available. Moorage for 25 marine vessels is available. Skiffs are the primary means of local transportation. Freight and supplies are delivered by plane or boat.

Water in Elfin Cove is individually collected from surface supplies, although the available sources contain high levels of bacteria and giardia and a treated water source is badly needed. Funding is also needed to replace individual septic tanks and leachfields with a community sewage collection system. About half the residences are fully plumbed. No landfill is currently available and residents use an unregulated refuse burn area on the tidelands. The community has expressed interest in an incinerator. A hydroelectric project has been engineered by Elfin Cove Electric Utility which also uses diesel for some of the energy supply. There are neither local health nor public safety services, although Elfin does have a fire department. Elfin Cove is within the Chatham Schools District, although there are no schools located directly in the community. Services include a post office, store, laundromat (operated by Pelican Seafoods), and several inns.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, like sport fishing, is important to the economy of Elfin Cove. According to the Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission 48 permits were held by 25 permit holders but only 31 permits were fished in Elfin Cove in 2000. There were 8 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 18 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 18 crew members claiming residence in Elfin Cove in 2000. The

commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Elfin Cove consisted of eight vessels in the salmon industry (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type and fishing area. Permits issued in Elfin Cove for 2000 were for halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 12 permits issued for halibut in Elfin Cove in 2000, nine of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to one hand troll, eight longline vessels under 60 feet (six permits were fished) and three longline vessels over 60 feet (two permits were fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: Three permits were issued in Elfin Cove for the sablefish fishery in 2000, all of which were fished). These permits pertained to three longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters.

Other groundfish: Three permits were issued in Elfin Cove for other groundfish, none of which were fished. Permits pertained to two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (neither were fished) and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel over 60 feet in Southeast waters.

Crab: Three permits were issued in Elfin Cove for crab in 2000, none of which were fished. One permit pertained to Dungeness crab ring nets in Southeast waters (not fished), one Dungeness crab permit for 150 pots or 50% of the maximum in Southeast waters (not fished), and one permit for Tanner crab ring nets in Southeast waters (not fished).

Salmon: A total of 27 permits were issued in Elfin Cove in 2000 for the salmon fishery, 17 of which were fished. Salmon permits pertained to seven hand trolls in statewide waters (two permits were fished) and 20 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (17 permits were fished).

In 2000 a small processor was in operation as well as a larger Wards Cove Packing Company facility. With the withdrawal of Wards Cove Packing Company from many places in Southeast Alaska, it remains to be seen what the long term impact will be on the processor facilities at Elfin Cove. Elfin Cove did not receive federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes.

Sport Fishing

There were 15 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Elfin Cove in 2002 and 13 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. There were a total of 1,025 sport fishing licenses sold in Elfin Cove in 2000, 51 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game provides useful information about subsistence practices in Elfin Cove. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 100% of the households that participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 100% used salmon and 92.3% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char); no households used marine mammals and a high percentage, 92.3%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1987 was 262.53 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 30.67% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 22.34%, land mammals 27.53%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs 0%, marine invertebrates for 8.99% and vegetation made up 10.46%. The wild food harvest in Elfin Cove made up 170% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game).

No permits were held by households in Elfin Cove for subsistence fishing of salmon according to Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Residents of Elfin Cove and

members of the Seldovia Village Tribe, an Alaska Native Tribe, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Excursion Inlet (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

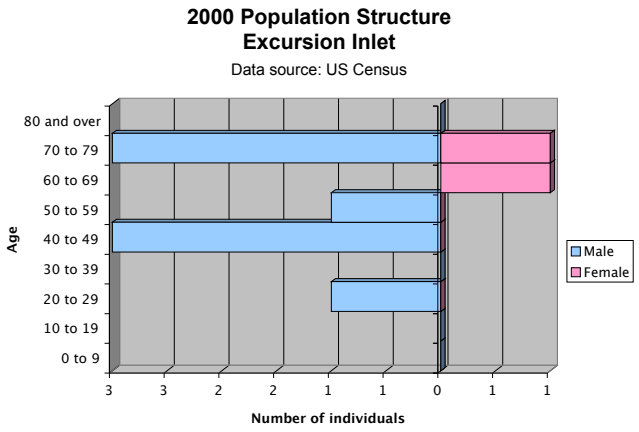
Excursion Inlet lies on the west coast of Lynn Canal. It is just east of the mouth of Glacier Bay National Park and is surrounded by the 3-4,000 ft mountains and spectacular glaciers of the park. The area encompasses 56.8 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

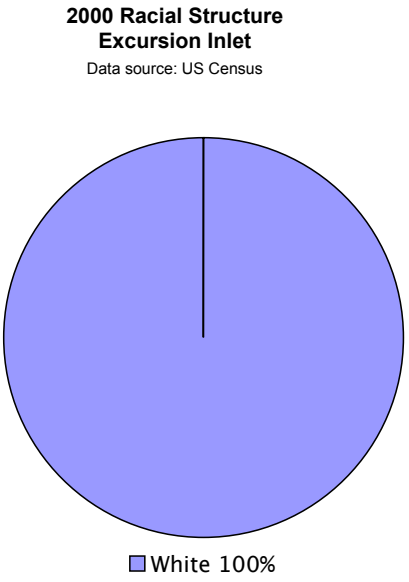
Demographic Profile

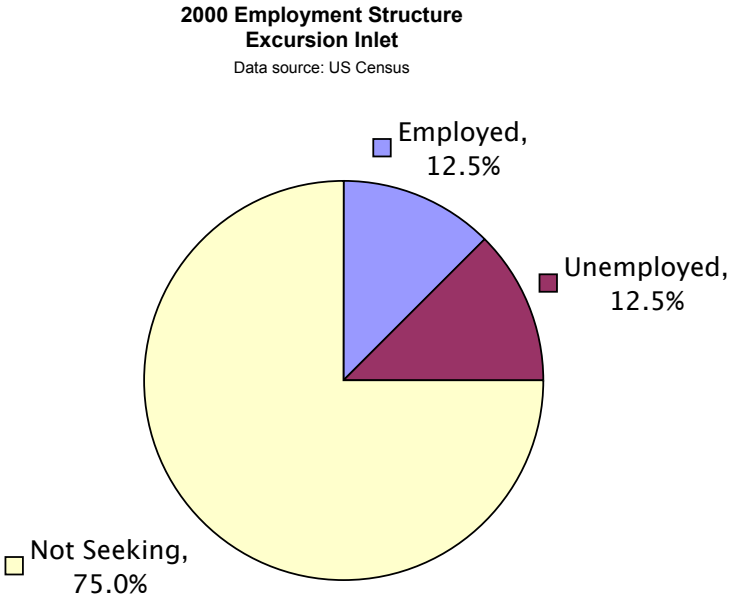
According to the 2000 U. S. Census, the population of Excursion Inlet was 10; however, the Census does not provide historical population numbers. The area has never been heavily populated and it is unlikely that the population ever reached far into the hundreds. It is important to note, however, that this Census data likely does not reflect transient and seasonal workers at the Excursion Inlet fish processing plant. The population was mostly male, with only two females recorded on the 2000 Census, and entirely White. The median age was 60 and no one was recorded by the Census below the age of 25-43 years. There were 85 housing units in Excursion Inlet, of which a large portion, 77, were designated as vacant in 2000.

History

The area around Excursion Inlet was once populated by the Woosh-Kee-Tawn clan of Tlingit Indians. However, due to a devastating flood, the Woosh-Kee-Tawn clan moved away from the inlet. Recent archeological investigations have unearthed burial grounds pre-dating the flood. In 1909 the Inlet was chosen as the site of a cannery which was in operation until 1931. During World War II, the Inlet was used both for cargo storage and for internment of Native Alaskans in the cannery buildings. Subsequent land issues created by this military activity are still in the process of being resolved. For the rest of the 20th century the area was characterized by logging efforts and another cannery. The closure of the Wards Cove cannery in December of 2002 spelled economic ruin for the community, but it is widely hoped that government endeavors to keep the facility running will continue to make the community viable.







Infrastructure

Current Economy

The Wards Cove Packing Company located in Excursion Inlet closed in December 2002. The processor had been one of the largest in the United States, employing over 300 people and producing 550,000 cases of canned salmon and 10 million lbs of frozen fish in 2002, and was the mainstay of the community, providing facilities and transport to employees and local residents. Moreover, the closure of the plant at Excursion Inlet also could have left fishing supply and fuel businesses in Juneau and Haines with significantly fewer customers and therefore affect many sectors of northern Southeast's economy. Seattle-based Ocean Beauty Seafoods purchased the Wards Cove facilities in April 2003 and conducted a nearly seamless transfer of the enterprise.

Only two fishing permits were held in Excursion Inlet in 2000, both for the crabbing industry. Few jobs exist in the community outside of the processing industry, which is highly seasonal and employs transient workers. In addition, 50% of the labor force, which is only 25% of the population, is unemployed while 25% of the population is in poverty. The median household income is $16,250 while the per capita income is $18,888, according to the 2000 U.S. Census figures.

Governance

Excursion Inlet is an unincorporated area within the Haines Borough of Southeast Alaska. Because of Excursion Inlet's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials in the city nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community. Excursion Inlet is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). It therefore has no land allotment under the Act, and is not a federally recognized Native village, nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Department of Fish and Game. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Haines.

Facilities

There is no road access to Excursion Inlet. The community is served by the Excursion Inlet seaplane base which is owned by the State of Alaska. A distance of 1000 feet is provided for seaplanes to land and it is within a mile of the residential area.

All homes lack complete plumbing and no water or sewage facilities are provided to residences. There is no public safety or health provider serving the community and only one business associated with Excursion Inlet catering to tourists.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

According to the Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, two permits were held by two permit holders in Excursion Inlet in 2000, neither of which were fished that year. The permits both pertained to Dungeness crab: 75 pots or 25% of the maximum in Southeast waters. The Ocean Beauty processing plant processes pink and chum salmon, as well as salmon roe, salmon caviar, halibut and sablefish.

Sport Fishing

One business offers accommodations and chartered sport fishing as well as other hunting expeditions and outdoor activities.

Subsistence Fishing

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has no information on subsistence practices in Excursion Inlet.

* Commercial fishing permit data given here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Excursion Inlet and Funter Bay combined.

Gustavus (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Gustavus lies on the north shore of Icy Passage at the mouth of the Salmon River in the St. Elias Mountains. The community is surrounded by Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve on three sides and the waters of Icy Passage to the south on the fourth side. The area encompasses 37.7 square miles of land but no water area.

Demographic Profile

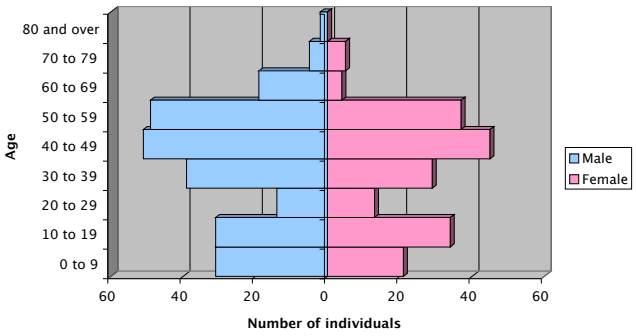
According to the 2000 U. S. Census, the population of Gustavus was 429. The initial community population was just over 100 in the 1960s. Total population numbers are currently at a maximum, having risen from 258 in the 1990s. There were more males (56.2% of the population) than females (43.8% of the population) in Gustavus according to data from the 2000 Census. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (89.3%) with Alaska Native or American Indian (4.2%), Asian (0.2%), Hawaiian Native or other Pacific Islander (0.2%), and 'other' (1.6%). Overall, 4.4% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 8.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.4% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 40.3 years which is somewhat higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the 2000 U.S. Census 27.3% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 15.7% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

There were 345 housing units in Gustavus, 146 of which were vacant in 2000 and of these, 60 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 91.8% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 Census data while 40.4% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

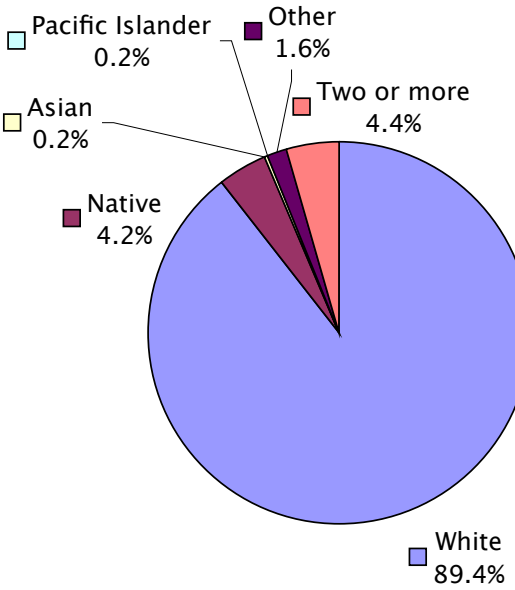
History

Gustavus began as an agricultural homestead in 1914. Previously, and as recently as 1794 when Captain George Vancouver sailed through Icy Strait, Glacier Bay had been completely covered by the Grand Pacific Glacier. By 1916, it had retreated 65 miles from the

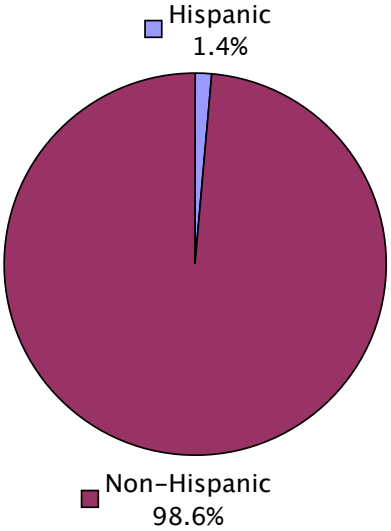
2000 Population Structure
Gustavus
Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure
Gustavus
Data source: US Census

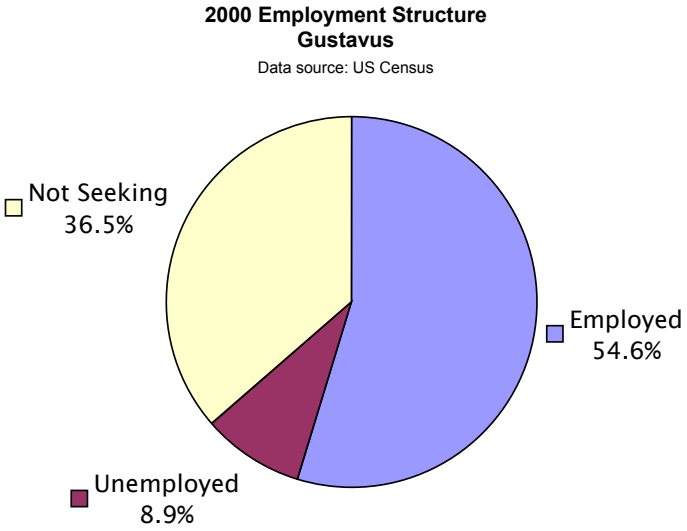


2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Gustavus
Data source: US Census



position observed by Vancouver in 1794. The current name was derived from Point Gustavus, which lies 7 miles to the southwest.

Glacier Bay National Monument (including Gustavus) was established by President Calvin Coolidge in 1925. After many appeals the homesteaders were able to keep their land and the Gustavus area was excluded from the monument. It became a National Park in 1980 with the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Gustavus is highly seasonal and depends strongly on fishing activities and other forms of recreational tourism; Glacier Bay National Park attracts a large number of tourists and recreation enthusiasts during the summer months. Over half of the labor force is employed by the National Park Service. Several adventure sports businesses are in operation and there is a nine-hole golf course. Approximately 60,000 tourists visit or pass through this small community annually. The lodge, airport, school, and small businesses also offer employment. A total of 65 commercial fishing permits were held by 32 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 54.6% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 8.9% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 36.5% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 14.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $34,786 and the per capita income was $21,089.

Governance

Gustavus is an unincorporated city which does not lie within an organized Alaskan borough. For official purposes, Gustavus is located in the Sitka recording district. Because of Gustavus's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials in the city nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community. Gustavus is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). It therefore has no land allotment under the Act, and is not a federally recognized Native village, nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Skagway.

Facilities

The community of Gustavus is accessible by sea and air. Gustavus has a State-owned airport which can accommodate jets. The airport has two asphalt runways of 6,700 feet and 3,000 feet. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau where possible. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around $160 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately $200. There is a 10-mile local road connecting Bartlett Cove with the airport. Freight arrives by barge. Small boats and small ferry boats regularly use the Gustavus Dock in the summer. Regulations limit the number of boats entering Glacier Bay to protect humpback whale habitat and National Park Service permits are required for boaters between June 1 and August 31. Because of the large number of tourists who arrive by boat or plane in the area, Gustavus is considered the gateway to Glacier Bay National Park.

Half of all year-round homes have individual water wells and septic tank systems and full plumbing. A community well with water treatment is available. Concerns have been raised about water safety due to shallow wells and individual septic systems. The school currently purchases water from the National

Park Service. The community has a permitted landfill and uses a balefill system. A study is underway to examine sewage disposal alternatives.

The Gustavus Electric Company supplies electricity to the community. There is no police force, but both Gustavus Emergency Response and Glacier Bay National Park ensure public safety. Health services are provided by the Gustavus Community Clinic which is owned and operated by the Gustavus Community Association. Gustavus is within the Chatham School District and there is one school in Gustavus itself. At Gustavus School four teachers instruct 45 students. In addition, approximately 15 students are home-schooled. There are numerous facilities available for tourists, including several options for accommodation, guided tours, and transportation.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Gustavus. According to the Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 65 permits were held by 32 permit holders but only 27 permits were actually fished in Gustavus in 2000. There were nine vessel owners in the federal fisheries, nine vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 17 crew members claiming residence in Gustavus in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to

Gustavus was involved in halibut (nine vessels), sablefish (one vessel), and salmon (14 vessels) fisheries in 2000 (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community is unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Gustavus for the year 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 10 permits issued for halibut in Gustavus in 2000, 8 of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to six longline vessels under 60 feet (four permits were fished) and four longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: A total of five sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Gustavus, four of which were fished. Permits pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters, one longline vessel over 60 feet in northern Southeast waters, and three longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 11 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Gustavus, only one of which was fished. Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one ling cod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod mechanical jig (not fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig in statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit was fished), one demersal shelf rock longline vessel under 60 feet in Southeast waters (not fished), demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig (not fished) and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel over 60 feet in Southeast waters (not fished).

Crab: A total of 14 permits were issued in Gustavus for crab in 2000, four of which were actually fished. Three permits pertained to 300 pots or 100% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters (none fished). Two permits pertained to 225 pots or 75% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters (none fished). One permit pertained to 150 pots or 50% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters (none fished). One permit pertained to 75 pots or 25% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters. One permit pertained to red, blue, and brown King crab pot gear in Southeast waters and seven permits pertained to Tanner crab ring nets in Southeast waters (two permits were fished).

Other shellfish: Five permits for other shellfish were issued in Gustavus in 2000, two of which were actually fished. Permits were for one goeduck clam diving gear permit in Southeast waters (not fished), two sea cucumber diving gear permits in Southeast waters, and two sea urchin diving gear permits in Southeast waters (neither fished).

Salmon: A total of 20 permits were issued in Gustavus in 2000 for the salmon fishery, 8 of which were actually fished. Salmon permits pertained to 14 handtroll in statewide waters (five permits were fished), and six power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (three permits were fished).

Adolphus Seafoods processing plant was in operation in 2000 and had the capability of processing

halibut, salmon, and sablefish. Another small plant, Pep's Packing had an 'intent to operate' in 2003. Gustavus did not receive federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes.

Sport Fishing

There were 14 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Gustavus in 2002 and 12 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. There was a total of 1,877 sport fishing licenses sold in Gustavus in 2000, 297 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Gustavus. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 100% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming of resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 91.8% used salmon and 95.9% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char); many fewer households, only 5.9%, used marine mammals and a high percentage, 90.0%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1987 was 240.80 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 22.92% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 33.85%, land mammals 26.62%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs accounted for only 0.69% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 11.82% and vegetation made up 4.10%. The wild food harvest in Gustavus made up 156% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs. of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game).

A total of six permits were held by households in Gustavus for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye salmon made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest, followed by pink salmon. Residents of Gustavus who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Haines (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Haines lies on the shores of the Lynn Canal on the Chilkat Peninsula between the Chilkoot and Chilkat Rivers. The town is bordered by the spectacular Chilkat Mountain Range to the west and the Coast Range to the east. The historic routes to the Klondike gold fields, the Chilkat, Chilkoot and White Pass, are to the north of the community. The area encompasses 13.5 square miles of land and 8.0 square miles of water.

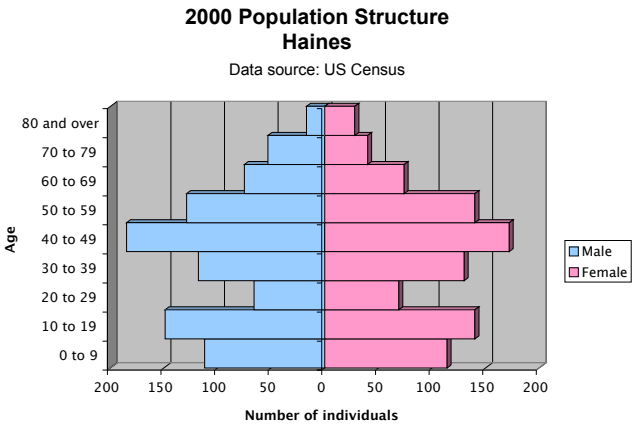
Demographic Profile

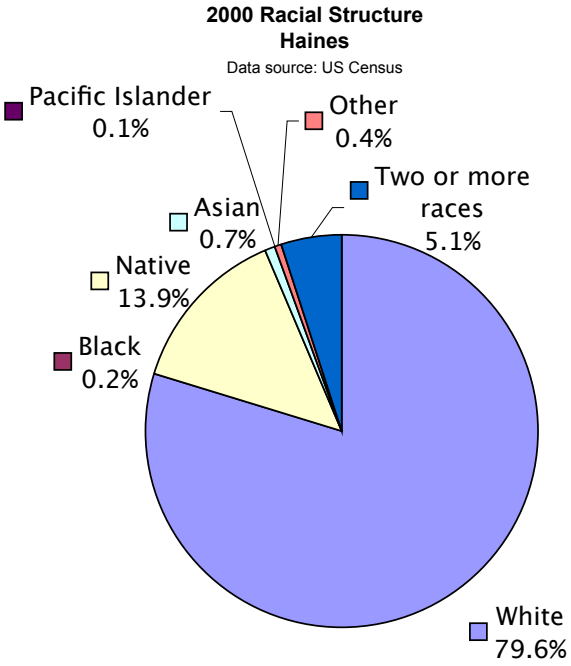
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Haines was 1,811. Total population numbers increased rapidly since the 1980s, jumping from 463 in the 1970s to 993 the following decade. Since the turn of the century, the population remains relatively stable, in the vicinity of 400 people. Unlike many fishing communities, the genders are in fairly equal balance in Haines according to Census data, with males making up 49.9% of the population and females 50.1%. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (79.6%), 13.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 0.2% Black or African American, 0.7% Asian, and 0.1% Hawaiian Native. About 0.4% of the population classified themselves as 'other.' Overall, 5.1% identified with two or more races. A total of 18.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.5% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic. The median age was 40.2 years which is somewhat higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the Census data, 28.4% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 21.9% of the population was over 55 years of age.

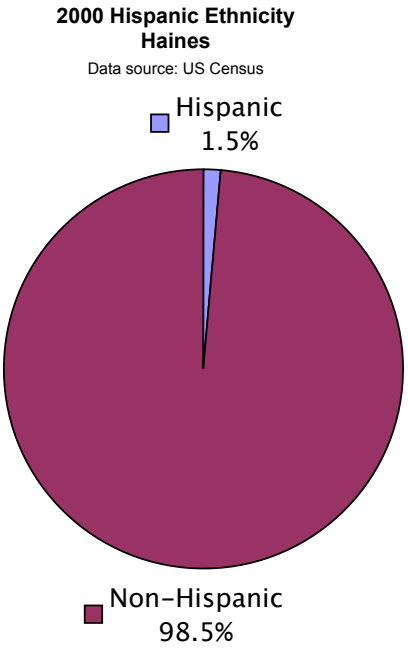
There were 895 housing units in Haines, 143 of which were vacant in 2000. Of those, only 47 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, only 0.2% of the population lived in group quarters. About 87.8% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, while 20% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The Tlingit Indians were the original inhabitants of the Chilkat Valley, a major conjunction of trade routes between the coast and the interior. In fact, the

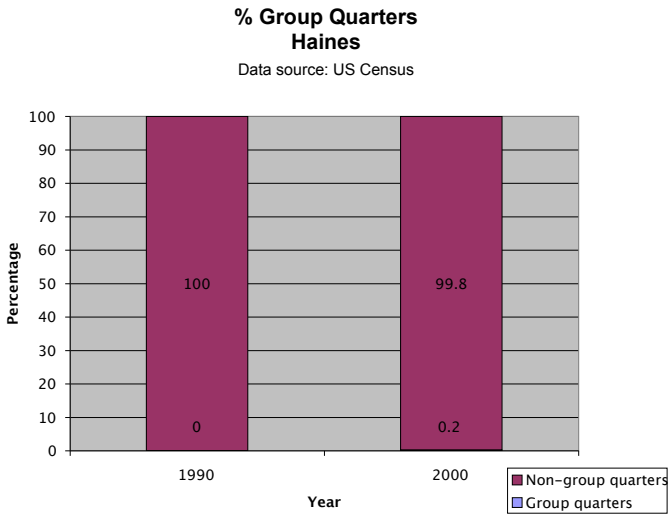


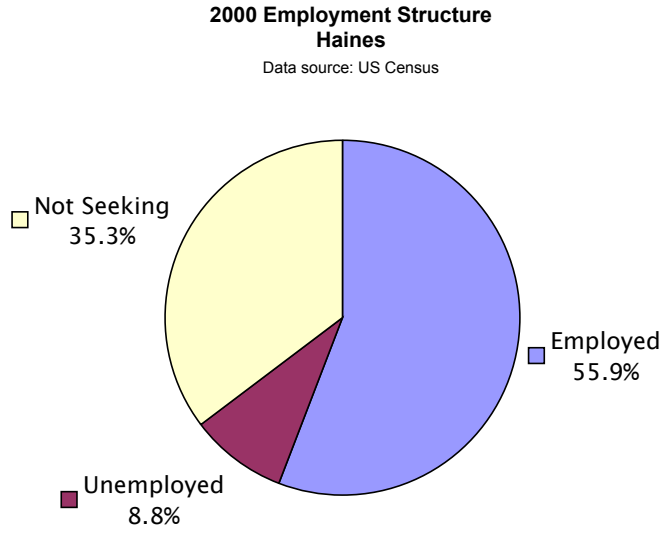




Haines area was called "Dtehshuh" meaning "end of the trail." The village of Klukwan, 22 miles from Haines, is still the crucial village for the Tlingit nation. Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian missionary in Sitka, built mission schools for each of the local villages and in 1879, Missionary S. Hall Young and Naturalist John Muir traveled to Yendustucky, selected as the site for the mission. In 1881, the Chilkat Mission was finally established by Eugene and Caroline Willard. The community was later renamed Haines in honor of the Secretary of the Presbyterian Women's Executive Society of Home Missions, Mrs. F.E. Haines, who had raised funds for the mission.

The town again became an established departure point for a freight trail to the gold fields of the interior during the mid-1890s. The Dalton Trail, as it became known, reached over the Chilkat Pass and followed the same general route one now drives on the Haines Highway. At the beginning of the Klondike Gold Rush in the late 1890's, Haines grew as a mining supply center. As the U.S.-Canada boundary dispute heated during the Klondike Gold Rush, Ft. William H. Seward was commissioned in 1898 as a U.S. military presence. Garrisoned in 1903, the army post became a major component of Haines economy, until it was deactivated after WWII. Commercial fishing in the area began before the turn of the century, and there were several canneries by the early 1900s. Fires were not infrequent among the fish processing plants, but the robustness of the industry made it very resilient to these disasters.





Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Haines is highly seasonal due to its dependence on the fishing and tourism industries. The economy is based on commercial fishing, timber, government work, tourism, and construction. Tourism is a growing industry in the area, as many independent travelers use the Alaska Marine Highway Ferry System and the Haines Highway to and from the interior of Alaska and the lower 48 states. Scenic beauty and supreme sport fishing grounds attract visitors to the area. The Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve draws visitors from around the world. Today, around 45,000 cruise ship passengers visit each year. Employment in Haines is provided mainly by tourism, timber, and fishing.

There is no fish processing plant in Haines. The government, and particularly the school system, employs a number of people, and the tourism and service sectors are growing. A total of 244 commercial fishing permits were held by 128 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 55.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 8.8% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 35.3% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 7.9% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $39,926 and the per capita income was $22,505.

Governance

The City of Haines was incorporated in 1910 as a first-class city with a mayor/council form of government. Haines is included in the third-class Haines Borough which was formed subsequent to the incorporation of the city in 1968. The City has full powers of taxation, police and fire protection, road maintenance, waters and harbors, planning and zoning, coastal zone management, and water and sewer service. The Borough has the power to tax for educational purposes. It has planning and zoning and fire protection on a service area basis. The Chilkoot Indian Association of Haines is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)-recognized Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) village council. Haines is a member of the for-profit regional Native corporation Sealaska Corporation to which many of the communities of Southeast Alaska belong. Haines is also a member community of the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Tribes, a regional Native non-profit organization. Haines is not allocated land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

The most easily accessible National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is located in Juneau, while there are both a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) regional office located in Haines itself.

Facilities

The community of Haines is accessible by road, air, and sea. It is connected by road to the interior of Alaska and the lower 48 states by the Alaska Canada (Alcan) Highway via the Haines "Cut-Off" Road which connects the Alaska Highway at Haines Junction with the Alaskan seaport of Haines. Because of this and Haines's ice-free deepwater port and dock, it is the northern terminus of the Alaska Marine Highway System. Haines has a State-owned 4,600 foot paved runway with daily scheduled flights to Juneau by small aircraft. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around $165 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately $200. There is also a State-owned seaplane base, two small boat harbors with a total of 240 moorage slips, a State Ferry terminal, and a cruise ship dock. Freight arrives by ship, barge, plane, and truck.

Water is derived from Lilly Lake and Piedad Springs, is treated and stored in a 500,000-gallon tank, and then distributed throughout Haines. Sewage is collected by a piped system and receives primary treatment before discharge through two ocean outfalls. Nearly all homes are fully plumbed. Haines Sanitation Inc., a private firm, collects refuse and owns the permitted landfill. The City participates in recycling and hazardous waste disposal programs.

Electricity is supplied by the Alaska Power Company from a diesel power source. Health services are provided by the Haines Medical Clinic which is owned by the borough. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Haines is within the Haines Borough School District and there are three schools in Haines itself. Twelve students attended Haines Correspondence School in 2000. At Haines Elementary and Junior High School, 15 teachers instruct 192 students, 9 teachers instruct 115 students at Haines High School. Haines has a well-developed tourism industry and there are several businesses that provide accommodations and guided tours catering to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The seafood industry has been historically and is currently the most important industry in Haines. The Chilkoot and Chilkat watersheds are renowned for their productive wild salmon habitat. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 244 permits were held by 128 permit holders with only 152 permits fished in Haines in 2000. There were 29 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 69 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 156 crew members claiming residence in Haines in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Haines was involved in halibut (10 vessels) and salmon (165 vessels) fisheries in 2000. Landings in Haines for 2000 included 4,550.25 tons of salmon (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Haines for 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 51 permits issued

for halibut in Seward in 2000 (38 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to one hand troll (not fished), 34 longline vessels under 60 feet (24 fished) and 16 longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of eight permits issued for the herring fishery in Seward in 2000 (two fished). Permits for herring roe pertained to one gillnet in Bristol Bay (not fished), one gillnet in Norton Sound (not fished), four permits for herring spawn on kelp in northern southeast waters (two fished) and two permits for herring spawn on kelp in southern southeast waters (not fished).

Sablefish: A total of 10 sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Haines (7 fished). Permits pertained to nine longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (five fished), one longline vessel over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters and one longline vessel over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 40 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Haines (13 fished). Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (not fished), 28 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (9 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig in statewide waters (not fished), 6 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (2 fished), and 2 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters.

Crab: A total of 14 permits were issued in Haines for crab in 2000 (5 fished). One permit pertained to 300 pots or 100% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (none fished). One permit pertained to 150 pots or 50% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (none fished). Seven permits pertained to 75 pots or 25% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (four fished). One permit pertained to red and blue king crab pot gear in southeast waters and two permits pertained to red, blue, and brown king and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters (neither permit was fished). Two permits pertained to Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (neither permit was fished).

Other shellfish: A total of 23 permits were issued for other shellfish in Haines in 2000 (9 fished). Permits pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (one fished), one shrimp beam trawl in southeast waters (not fished), 17 shrimp pot gear vessels in southeast waters (7 fished), 2 permits for sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (one permit fished), and two permits for sea urchin diving gear in southeast waters (neither permit fished).

Salmon: A total of 98 permits were issued in Haines in 2000 for the salmon fishery (78 fished). Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine restricted to Kodiak (not fished), 63 drift gillnets limited to southeast waters (61 fished), 6 drift gillnets limited to Bristol Bay, one set gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula (not fished), one set gillnet limited to Bristol Bay, 13 hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished) and 13 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (9 fished).

Five seafood processing plants had operations in Haines in 2000 including a Wards Cove packaging facility; however, only two of these filed 'Intents to Operate' in 2003. The facilities were equipped to process both halibut and salmon.

It was announced in July 2003 that the Haines Borough would receive $2,878 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 8 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Haines in 2002 and 10 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. There was a total of 3,556 sport fishing licenses sold in Haines in 2000, 853 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Although all five species of Pacific salmon run up the Chilkat River each year, the Chilkoot River supports four species of salmon only, as chinook salmon do not run up the Chilkoot. Chinook or king salmon arrive in the spring soon after the eulachon.

A limited saltwater sport fishing season is allowed for these prized salmon depending on Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) estimated

number of fish returning each year. Sockeye and pink salmon arrive next, and both can be fished by sport fishermen in both freshwater and saltwater. Dolly Varden, char and halibut are also prevalent in the vicinity of Haines and are popular for sport fishing.

Subsistence Fishing

Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Haines. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 97.8% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 89.2% used salmon and 86.0% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish sculpin, sole, char, grayling, and trout), only 9.7% of all households used marine mammals and a high percentage, 77.4%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1996 was 195.81 lbs. The composition of total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 29.81% salmon, 41.28% non-salmon fish, 14.90% mammals, 0% marine mammals, 0.71% birds and eggs, 5.36% marine invertebrates, and 7.43% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Haines made up 126% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 221 permits were held by households in Haines for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye salmon made up the largest proportion of the salmon harvest by a wide margin, followed by chum salmon. Residents of Haines who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Hobart Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

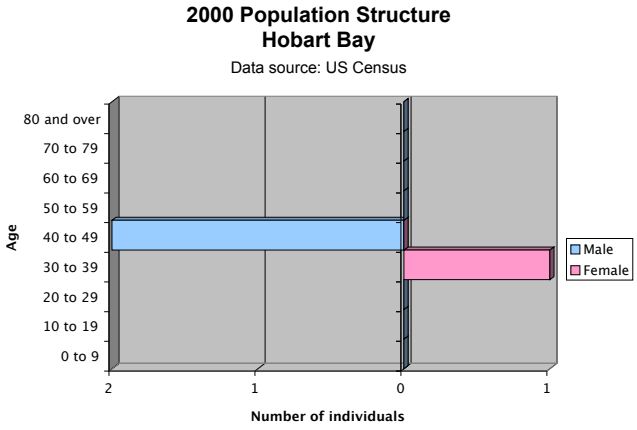
Hobart Bay is on the southeast mainland on the east shore of Stephens Passage. The area encompasses 117.4 square miles of land and 12.4 square miles of water. The community receives much less precipitation than is typical of Southeast Alaska.

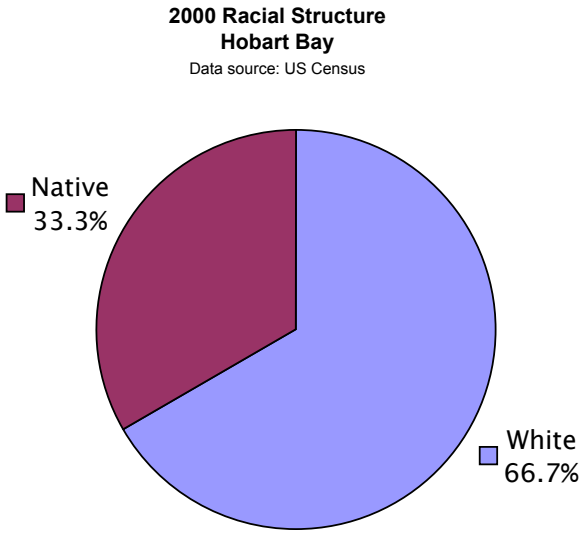
Demographic Profile

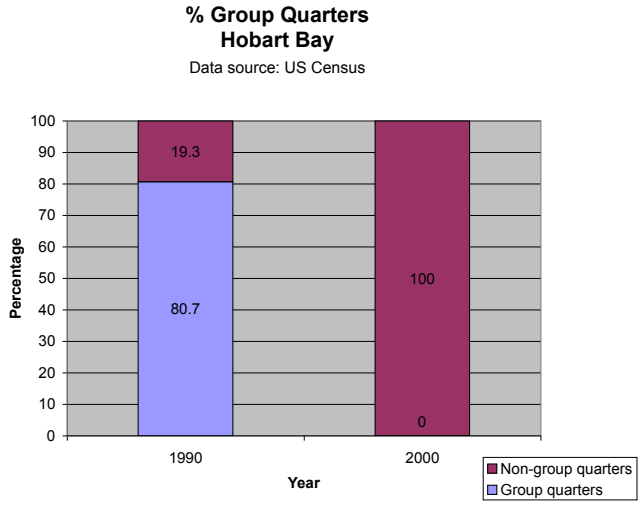
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Hobart Bay was three, although according to the State Demographer's estimate in 2002, the community is no longer inhabited. In 1990 the recorded population was 187. The 2000 population were all adults, two males and one female, and two people classified themselves as white and one as Alaska Native or American Indian. The median age was 44.5. There were 17 housing units in Hobart Bay, only 2 of which were occupied in 2000. All residents had completed a high school education and one had also achieved a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Hobart Bay was given its contemporary name in 1889 by Lt. Cmdr. Mansfield of the U.S. Navy. At that time the site was a logging camp. Hobart Bay continued as a logging camp operated by Goldbelt, Inc. until it was recently closed. Goldbelt, Inc. is an industrial Juneau-based Native Corporation owning nearly 23,000 acres in the area and is involved in logging operations. At the operation's peak, 90% of the logging was done by helicopter. The work force has been scaled back considerably since 1990. The school was closed for the 1998-99 school year.







Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Hobart Bay was based on logging until the local industry was scaled back and the Goldbelt, Inc. logging camp closed in the late 1990s. Employment is currently limited to the caretaking of the facilities. A total of six commercial fishing permits were held by four permit holders in 2000 according to the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, and one resident was a licensed crew member.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, all residents were employed in the civil labor force. The per capita income was $34,900 with the median household income having been $68,750.

Governance

The City of Hobart Bay is unincorporated and therefore there are no city or borough officials in the community. There are no local organizations in Hobart Bay and the community does not belong to any regional organizations, although Goldbelt, Inc., is a Native-owned corporation which owns approximately 23,000 acres in the area.

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Juneau as is the closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office. The nearest office of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Ketchikan which is a satellite interviewing and processing office.

Facilities

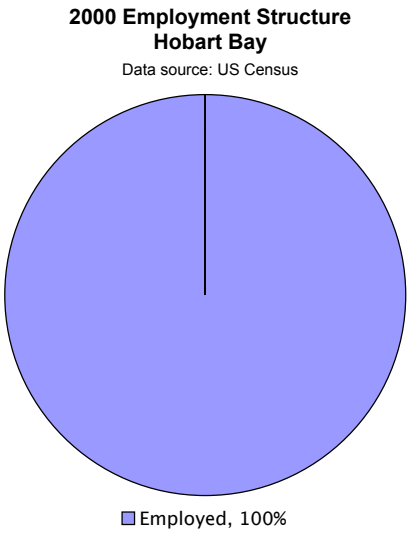
The community of Hobart Bay is primarily accessible only by floatplane or boat, for which a public dock is available. No information was available regarding the prices of flights to Hobart Bay from Anchorage or from Juneau; however, the approximate cost to fly roundtrip to Juneau from Anchorage according to Travelocity and Expedia is $250 and an additional fare would be added on for the trip from Juneau to Hobart Bay. All homes are plumbed and a central distribution system provides water to homes. Both a community septic tank and outhouses are used. All heating comes from burning wood. Individual generators are available for electricity. No schools are in operation in Hobart Bay. There is no clinic in the community nor are there any police services.

Hobart Bay is a fairly isolated community relative to other tourist destinations in southeast Alaska, and does not have the industry to support tourism.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing was not the most important economic endeavor in Hobart Bay when the logging company was in operation, but as logging operations were downscaled over the course of the 1990s, fishing became increasingly important to the viability of the



community. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, six permits were held by four permit holders but only four permits were fished in Hobart Bay in 2000. There were no vessel owners, and only one crew member registered in the community. There are no fish processing facilities in Hobart Bay, therefore no fish landings were made.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Hobart Bay for 2000 related to one halibut longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters, one herring roe gillnet in southeast waters, one permit for herring harvests on kelp in northern southeast waters (not fished), two salmon drift gillnets in southeast waters, and one salmon hand troll in statewide waters (not fished).

Sport Fishing

No sport fishing businesses were in operation in Hobart Bay in 2002 and no sport fishing licenses were sold in the community in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. However, no data is available in this respect from the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence.

* Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Hobart Bay, Idaho Inlet, and Skagway combined.

Hoonah (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Hoonah is a Tlingit community which lies on the northeast shore of Chichagof Island in southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 6.6 square miles of land and 2.1 square miles of water.

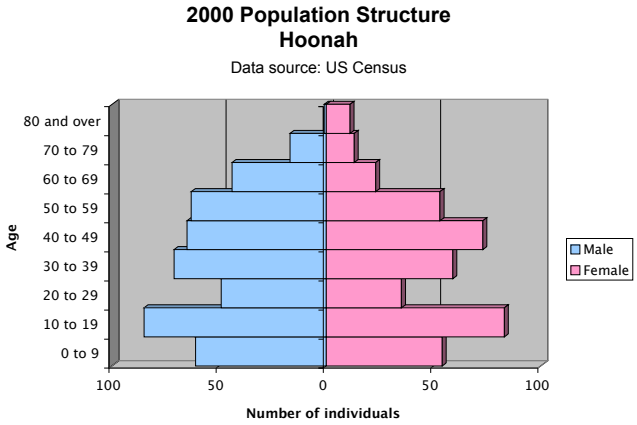
Demographic Profile

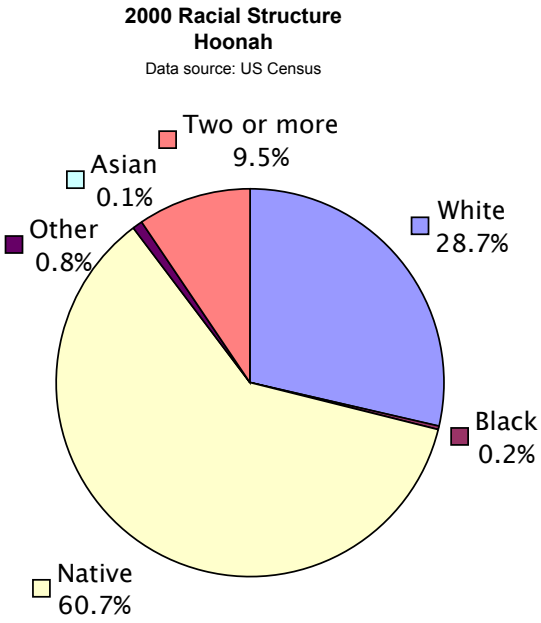
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Hoonah was 860. Population numbers have risen steadily since the late 1800s, falling somewhat in the 1980s, but recovering the following decade and peaking in 2000. There were somewhat more males (53.0%) then females (47.0%) in 2000 according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly American Indian and Alaska Native (60.6%), 28.7% White, 0.2% Black or African American, and 0.1% Asian. About 0.8% of the population classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 9.5% identified with two or more races. A total of 69.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number (3.6%) of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 35.6 years which is slightly lower than the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 32.9% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 18.5% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

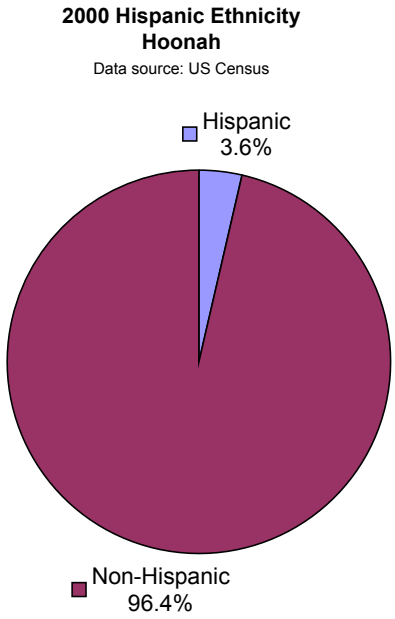
There were 348 housing units in Hoonah, 48 of which were designated vacant in 2000, and of these, 10 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of 2000 U.S. Census, only 1.2% of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 80.5% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to Census data while 15.4% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Hoonah, meaning 'village by the cliff,' is the principal village for the Huna, a Tlingit tribe which has occupied the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait areas since prehistory. Local legend tells of an original ancestral home in Glacier Bay that was destroyed by a glacial advance. The Northwest Trading Co. built the first store in Hoonah in 1880. In 1881, the Presbyterian Home Mission and school were built. A post office







was established in 1901. In 1912, the Hoonah Packing Co. built a large cannery one mile north of town. The Thompson Fish Company still operates today as Hoonah Cold Storage. In 1944, a fire destroyed much of the city as well as many cultural artifacts. The federal government assisted in rebuilding the community.

Infrastructure

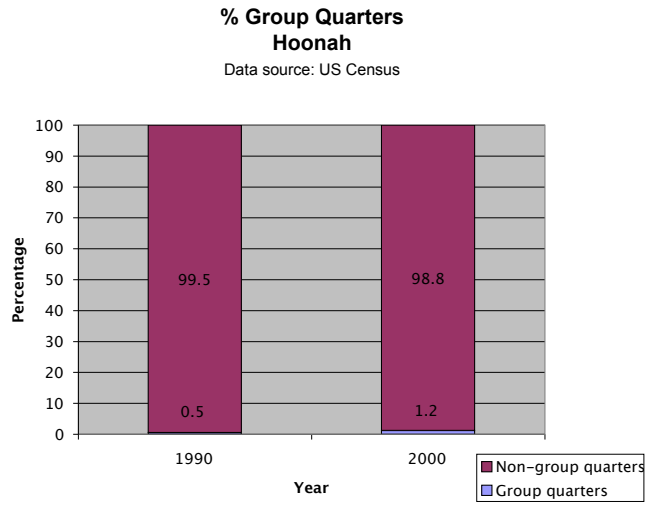
Current Economy

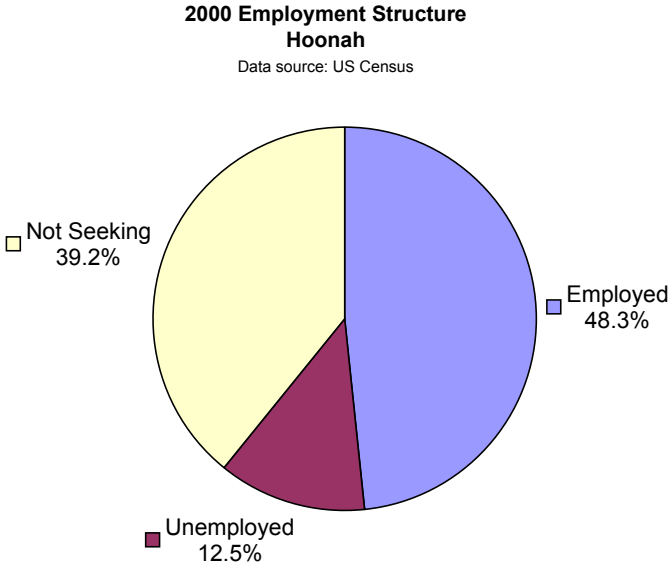
The economy of Hoonah is dependent on the fishing industry and government employment opportunities. Some employment occurs at the Hoonah Cold Storage plant. Whitestone Logging Inc. and Southeast Stevedoring (a sort-yard and timber transfer facility) are the two major private employers. The city and the school district are the main public sector employers. Subsistence activities are an important component of the lifestyle. A total of 208 commercial fishing permits were held by 116 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 48.3% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 12.5% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 39.2% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 16.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $39,028 and the per capita income was $16,097.

Governance

The City of Hoonah was incorporated in 1946 as a first-class city. The city is governed by a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials. Hoonah is not located within an organized borough, therefore the city is responsible for many services. The City of Hoonah implements a 5% sales tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska. Huna Totem Corporation is the local village corporation and Hoonah Indian Association is the village council which is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. The total land to which Angoon is





entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office as well as an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in the nearby state capital, Juneau. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Hoonah is accessible by and is dependent on air transportation for movement of small freight and passengers. Hoonah has a state-owned and operated 3,000 foot paved runway and a seaplane base. Both are served by scheduled small chartered aircraft from Juneau. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around $170 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately $200. A State Ferry Terminal, as well as a harbor and dock area, are

available. Freight arrives by barge or plane. There is an extensive logging road system on northwest Chichagof Island.

Water is derived from Shotter, Dalton, and Spud Creeks, and is treated and piped to all homes and facilities. A new water treatment facility was completed in October 1998. Piped sewage is processed in a sewage treatment plant. Ninety-eight percent of homes are fully plumbed. The City provides garbage collection services twice weekly. Electricity is supplied by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority, a non-profit subdivision of the State, operates three diesel-fueled generators in Hoonah. Health services are provided by the Hoonah Medical Clinic which is owned and operated by the Hoonah Indian association. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Hoonah schools are within the Hoonah City School District, with two schools located in Hoonah itself. At Hoonah Elementary School 71 students are instructed by seven teachers and at Hoonah Junior and Senior High School, 121 students are instructed by nine teachers. Hoonah is developing a tourism industry and there are several enterprises including at least eight businesses providing accommodations and guided tours to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Hoonah. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 208 permits were held by 116 permit holders but only 106 permits were actually fished in Angoon in 2000. There were 20 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 52 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and overall 120 crew members claiming residence in Hoonah in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Hoonah was involved in halibut (20 vessels), sablefish (4 vessels), other groundfish (11 vessels), and salmon (52 vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Seward for the year 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 33 permits issued for halibut in Hoonah in 2000, 26 of which were actually fished. Permits for halibut pertained to three hand trolls (one permit fished), 26 longline vessels under 60 feet (22 permits fished) and four longline vessels over 60 feet (3 permits fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were two permits issued for herring in Hoonah in 2000, both of which were fished. One permit pertained to herring roe gill nets in Security Cove and in Bristol Bay.

Sablefish: A total of 11 sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Hoonah (9 permits fished). Permits pertained to six longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (5 permits fished), 3 longline vessels over 60 feet long in statewide waters (2 permits fished), and 2 longline vessels over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 36 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Hoonah (9 permits fished). Permits pertained to 2 lingcod longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 27 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (8 permits fished), six demersal shelf rock fish under 60 feet (one permit fished), and one demersal shelf rock fish (not fished).

Crab: Seven permits were issued in Hoonah for crab in 2000, all of which were fished. One permit pertained to 150 pots or 50% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, 2 permits pertained to pot gear for red, blue, and brown king and Tanner crab in southeast waters, and 4 permits for Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Only one permit that had been issued in Hoonah in 2000 was fished. This permit pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters.

Salmon: A total of 118 permits were issued in Hoonah in 2000 for the salmon fishery (52 permits fished). Salmon permits pertained to six purse seine restricted to southeast waters (4 permits fished), one permit for a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay, 83 permits for hand trolls in statewide waters (23 permits fished), and 29 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (24 permits fished).

Hoonah's only processing plant, Hoonah Cold Storage, has the capability to process salmon, including high-seas salmon, halibut, sablefish, and

other groundfish.

It was announced in July 2003 that Hoonah would receive $40,739 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for allocating the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were eight saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Hoonah in 2002 and six businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 877 sport fishing licenses sold in Hoonah in 2000, 530 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Hoonah. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 97.4% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 85.7% used salmon, 83.1% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, char, and trout), 55.8% used marine mammals, and a high percentage, 77.9%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1996 was 3,723.04 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resource categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 30.41% salmon, 17.97% non-salmon fish, 21.67% land mammals, 6.06% marine mammals, 0.19% birds and eggs, 15.68% marine invertebrates, and 8.03% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Hoonah made up 239% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 50 permits were held by households in Hoonah for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Chum made up the vast majority of the salmon harvest. Residents of Hoonah and members of Hoonah Community Association who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Hydaburg (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Hydaburg is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island, 45 air miles northwest of Ketchikan and approximately 200 miles southeast of Juneau. The area encompasses 0.3 square miles of land.

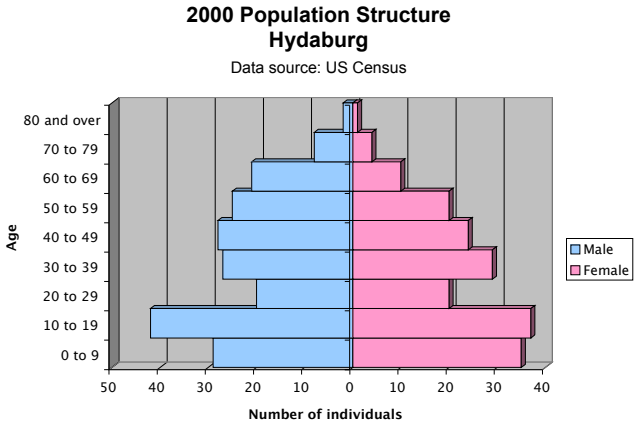
Demographic Profile

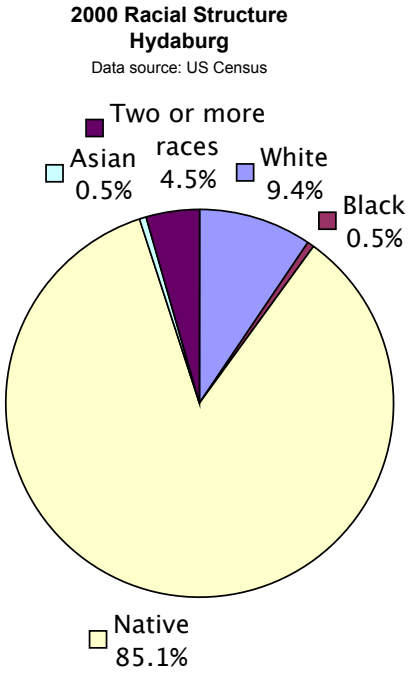
Hydaburg is a predominantly Haida Indian village. In 2000, there were 382 residents in 133 households. All relatives lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial composition was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (85.1%), White (9.4%), Black (0.5%), Asian (0.5%), and two or more races (4.5%). A total of 89.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender makeup of the community was somewhat skewed, at 52.9% male and 47.1% female. The median age was 31.8 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 76.8% of residents aged 25 years or older held a high school diploma.

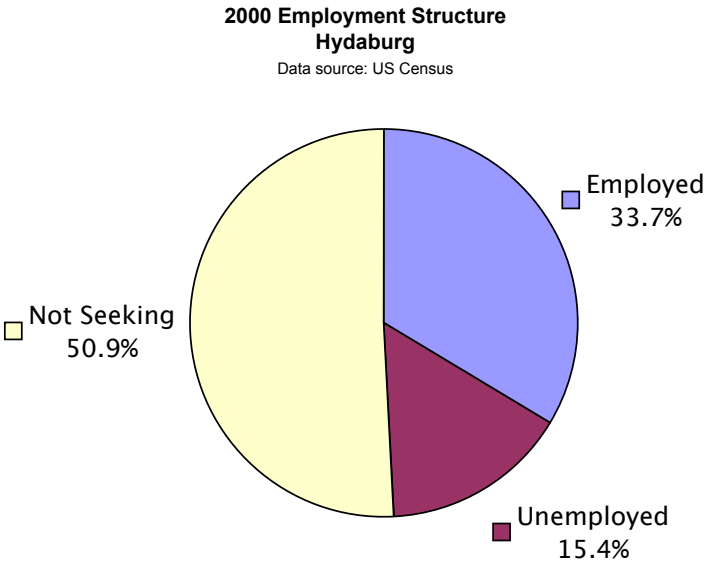
History

Since prehistory, Prince of Wales Island has been occupied by Tlingit Indians. Starting in the 1700s, however, Haida Indians moved onto the island from Haida Gwaii (British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands). On Prince of Wales Island they established multiple settlements, taking advantage of the island's rich resources, including abundant sea otters. Diseases such as smallpox took a heavy toll on the island. By the time missionaries arrived in 1878, the Haida's numbers had dwindled from nearly 10,000 to just 800 (Halliday 1998: 25).

Hydaburg, an Anglicization of "Haida," was established in 1911, when three Haida villages combined in order for their children to attend school. The village became the Hydaburg Indian Reservation in 1912. At the villagers' request, however, the land was restored to its former status as part of the Tongass National Forest and the reservation was disbanded in 1926. When the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was amended in 1936 to include Alaska Natives, Hydaburg became the first village in Alaska to form an IRA-recognized village council. Today, Hydaburg is a







predominantly Haida village with an economy based on commercial and subsistence fishing.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Hydaburg's economy is based on commercial and subsistence fishing, as well as the timber industry. Many residents hold commercial fishing permits. There is a timber storage facility in Hydaburg, where many residents work, shipping and loading lumber. The city government, school, and Native corporation are other important employers.

In 2000 the median per capita income was $11,401 and the median household income was $31,625. The unemployment rate was 15.4%, and 50.9% of residents aged 16 and over were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 24.1% of local residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

Hydaburg is a first-class city, but is not located within an organized borough. It was incorporated in 1927. It has a strong mayor form of government. The city administers a 4% sales tax. The Hydaburg Cooperative Association, the local village council, is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). In addition, Hydaburg has a Native village corporation, the Haida Corporation, which was granted a land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Craig. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Ketchikan. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Petersburg.

Facilities

Hydaburg is accessible by air, sea, and land. There is a state-owned seaplane base, with scheduled flights to Ketchikan, as well as an emergency heliport. Roundtrip airfare from the Klawock airport, on the western side of Prince of Wales Island, to Anchorage is approximately $397. There is also a city-owned small boat harbor; the community has plans to construct a breakwater and boat launch. A road leads to Craig, Klawock, and Hollis, where there is a state ferry dock.

Most homes in Hydaburg have plumbing, with a piped water and sewer system owned by the city. The Alaska Power Company, a private utility operator, provides diesel-generated electricity to the community. There is a health clinic owned by the city and operated in conjunction with the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC). The state provides a village public safety officer. There is one elementary school and one junior/senior high school with a combined total of 10 teachers and 94 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fishery, is a major part of the economy of Hydaburg. There were 5 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 13 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. In addition, there were 42 registered crew members. There were 38 local residents who held a total of 68 commercial fishing permits, primarily in the salmon, herring, and halibut fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Hydaburg residents in 2000.

Halibut: Nine local residents held a total of nine permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included: 8 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (5 permits fished); and one halibut longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished).

Herring: Seventeen local residents held a total of 17 commercial permits in the herring fishery. All 17 were to collect herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the southern southeast region (none fished).

Other (Non-Crab) Shellfish: Eleven residents held a total of 15 commercial permits for other shellfish. The permits included the following: eight shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (seven permits fished); three sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (three permits fished); and three sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Twenty-six residents held a total of 27 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These included the following: three salmon purse seine permits for the southeast region (2 permits fished), one salmon drift gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (none

fished), 15 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (5 permits fished), and 8 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (7 permits fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors in Hydaburg and therefore no landings. In 2003 Hydaburg received $7,210 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate the community for falling salmon prices.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing opportunities in Hydaburg are limited in comparison to larger communities in southeast Alaska. A total of 11 sport fishing licenses were sold in Hydaburg in 2000 - 8 to Alaska residents and 3 to non-residents. In 2002 there were two registered saltwater sport fishing guides in Hydaburg. The major sport species in the area include halibut and all five species of Pacific salmon.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important supplement to the formal economy in Hydaburg. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1997, 100% of households in Hydaburg used subsistence resources. Approximately 96.1% of households used subsistence salmon, and 100% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially halibut, herring roe, and rockfish). Approximately 15.7% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals and sea otters) for subsistence and 96.1% of households used marine invertebrates (especially crabs, clams, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Hydaburg in 1997 was 384.1 lbs and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (30.4%), non-salmon fish (28.4%), land mammals (9.0%), marine mammals (0.8%), birds and bird eggs (0.2%), marine invertebrates (26.3%), and vegetation (4.9%).

The residents of Hydaburg who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003. The ADF&G reports that, in 1999, 28 households held subsistence salmon permits, and a total of 1,354 salmon (mostly sockeye) were harvested.

City and Borough of Juneau

(includes Douglas and Auke Bay)

(return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The city of Juneau is situated in northern Southeast Alaska, at the center of the Inside Passage along the Gastineau Channel, on the mainland shore and facing Douglas Island. It is 900 air miles northwest of Seattle, WA and 577 air miles southeast of Anchorage. The area encompasses 2,716.7 square miles of land and 538.3 square miles of water.

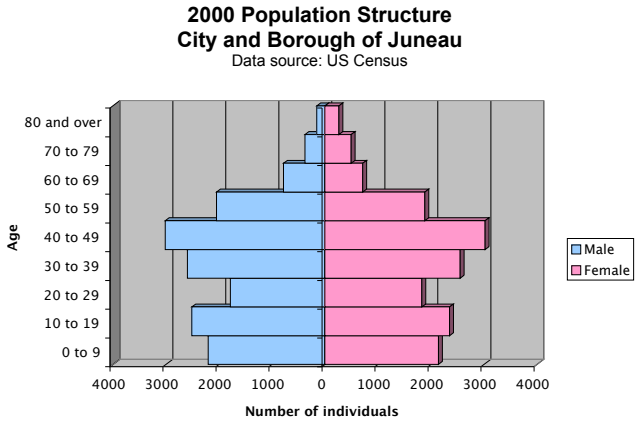
Douglas is built in the northern shore of Douglas Island, facing Juneau and the mainland. Auke Bay is a small place also situated in the continental shoreline, still inside the borough limits, but 12 miles north of Juneau.

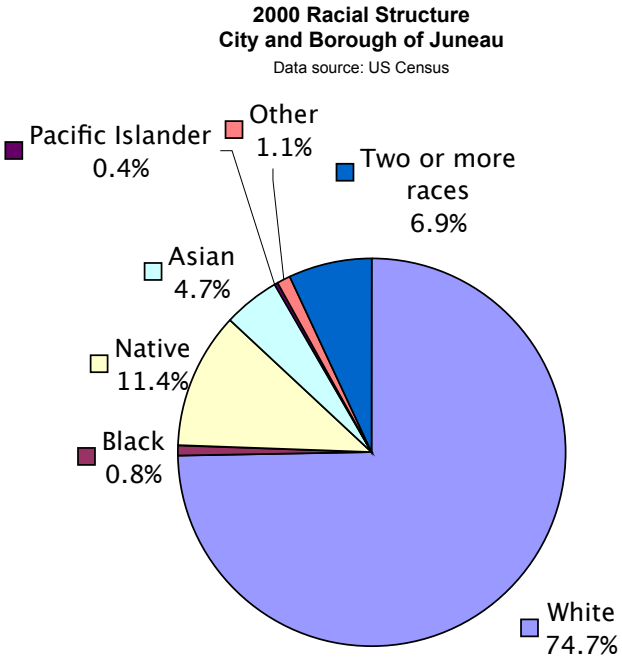
Demographic Profile

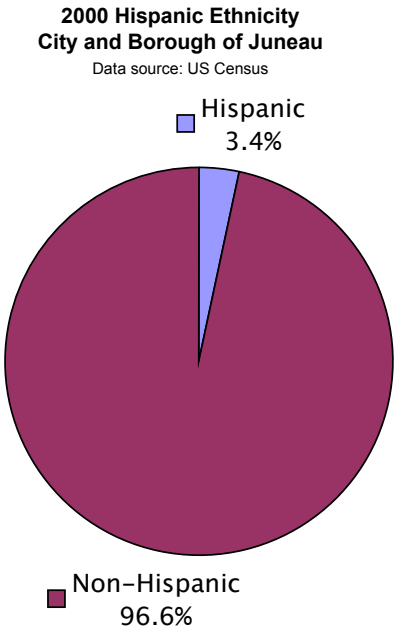
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Juneau's municipality had 30,711 inhabitants (5,314 of whom live in Douglas). About 11.4% of the recorded inhabitants were Alaska Native, 74.8% White, 4.7% Asian, 0.8% Black, 0.4% Hawaiian Native, 1.1% belonged to other groups, while 6.9% belonged to two racial groups or more. A total of 16.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. At the same time 3.4% of the population identified themselves as having Hispanic origin.

This community has a relatively balanced gender ratio: 50.4% of the population was male and 49.6% female. In 2000, 678 individuals of the community lived in group quarters. The rest of the population (97.8%) lived in households.

The median age of this community is almost identical to the national median: 35.2 years compared to 35.3 years. Historical Census data show significant increases since the 1970s. In 2000 most of the population, 50.8%, fell between 25 and 54 years of age, and a significant 30% under 19 years of age. Of the population age 25 and over 93.2% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 36.0% of the population had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.







History

The widely accepted story about the origins of Juneau tells how a Tlingit Indian Chief from the Auk Tribe, Kowee, showed prospectors Richard Harris and Joseph Juneau where to find gold in Gold Creek in August of 1880. By October a town site near a beach at the Gastineau Channel was ready for the rush that ensued. Juneau became the first Alaskan city to emerge from the gold rush, although it was initially called Harrisburg. In 1882 the name was changed to Juneau City. The city was incorporated in 1900. The State government was moved to Juneau from Sitka in 1906.

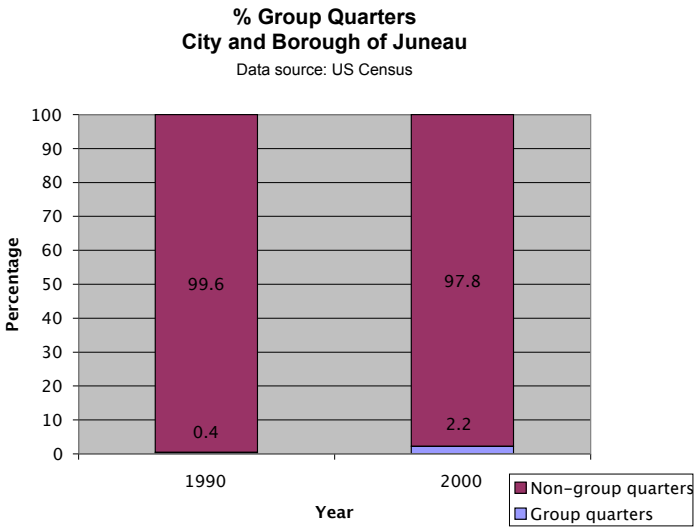
The area had been previously inhabited by Tlingit groups. They had developed an ecologically adapted system of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering practices combined with complex trading networks. The Gastineau Channel was one of their main fishing grounds.

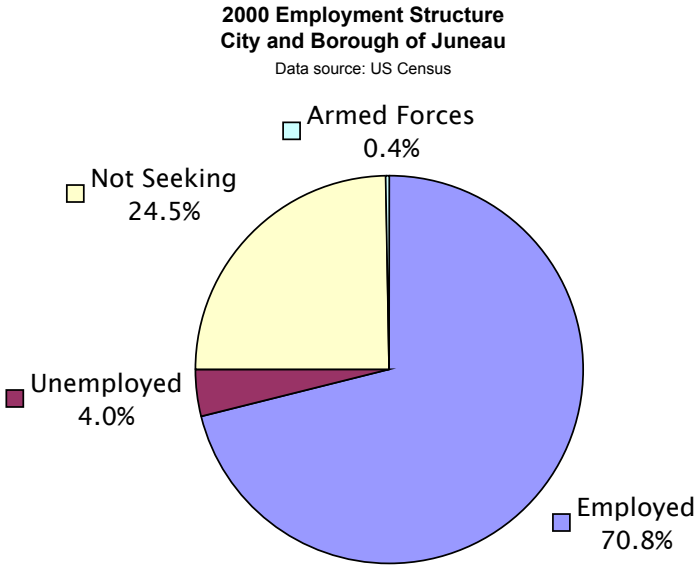
Juneau quickly developed into a large-scale hard-rock mining town when the loose gold in the stream beds ran out. Fishing, mills, canneries, transportation, and trading services contributed to the emergence of Juneau as an important city in the early 20th century. On Douglas Island, the Treadwell Gold Mining Company and Ready Bullion became a world-scale mining company. The 'golden age' of Juneau's mining history peaked between 1915 and 1920. From 1921 to 1944 most of the operations stopped their production. During the last half of the 20th century tourism took over as a major economic sector of metropolitan Juneau. Fishing remained an important economic activity. Juneau and Douglas were unified in 1970 as the City and Borough of Juneau. The Greater Juneau Borough was incorporated in 1963.

Currently, Juneau is the third largest city in Alaska. One third of its inhabitants are concentrated in the city and on Douglas Island, while the rest are spread across the borough, mainly along the roaded areas.

Douglas, previously known as Edwardsville, was incorporated in 1902. It was founded to service mining activities. Douglas was historically the site of an important Tlingit settlement that was destroyed in the 1950s during the construction of Douglas Harbor. It became a home-rule city in 1966. Auke Bay, on the other hand, was one of the most important Tlingit settlements of the area. The Tlingits abandoned the camp in 1900s and joined the growing city.

Although today Juneau is an important center of Native life, official discrimination against Native Alaskans was not legally abolished until 1945.





Infrastructure

Current Economy

To understand Juneau's economy, it is necessary to understand two fundamental factors. First, aside from being a big city, it is the capital of Alaska, so a large amount of its workforce is employed in public administration (45% of the employment of the community). Second, it is situated in a privileged location with a dramatic landscape and abundant fisheries.

Juneau's economic structure can be briefly summarized as encompassing public administration, a very large, seasonal, tourism industry, and a very

complex fishing sector where commercial, subsistence and sport practices are equally important.

During the first half of the year many State Legislators and staff join the population. The summer months are a particularly busy tourism season. The area is visited by some 800,000 travelers that sustain around 2,000 jobs that generate benefits in the millions. Fishing, with 519 commercial permit holders and 400 subsistence permits is also a permanent source of productivity and economic dynamism. The fishing industry includes a hatchery and six processors. Logging and mining (Kennecott Green's Creek Mine produces gold, silver, lead, and zinc, and is the largest silver mine in North America) are also part of Juneau's specific economic system.

Juneau's employment structure according to the 2000 U.S. Census shows that 70.8% of the total workforce was employed, a very low 4% was unemployed, 0.4% worked with the armed forces and 24.5% of the adults were not seeking a job. In the year 2000, 6% of the population lived below the line of poverty. The community presented a per capita income of $26,719 and a median household income of $62,034.

Governance

The governance structure of Juneau is very complex. It needs to be understood at four different levels. First, it is a city with its own local government. Second, it is the center of a borough with corresponding administrative organization. Third, it is the capital of Alaska, harboring a large amount of the state political and administrative structures. Fourth, as a consequence of this centrality at several levels, a myriad of local and regional institutions from the southeast and the rest of Alaska have offices and representatives in the city.

Juneau was incorporated in 1900, the same year that it became the capital of Alaska. Douglas was incorporated in 1902. Both cities and the rest of the area were unified in 1970 becoming the City and Borough of Juneau, a unified Home Rule municipality. The local government uses a manager form of government supported by a nine-member local council (mayor included). The city imposes a 5% sales tax, a 0.1147% property tax, a 7% accommodation tax, a 3% tax on liquor sales, a 6% tax on tobacco sales, and a $5/person Marine passenger tax.

Native Alaskan institutions of the area include regional and local corporations as well as village councils: Aukquan Traditional Council (a village council not recognized by ANCSA), the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (BIA-recognized traditional council, considered also a non-profit organization providing economic development, employment, training, Head Start and family services), Goldbelt Incorporated (local urban Native corporation managing 23,000 acres under ANCSA), the Sealaska Corporation (regional Native corporation), the Douglas Indian Association (recognized by the BIA but not included in the ANCSA negotiations), Yak-Tat Kwaan Inc., Kootznoowoo Inc. and Klukwan, Inc (village corporation for the village of Klukwan, located near Haines, managing 23,000 acres under ANCSA).

Other local or regional institutions of the area that are headquartered in Juneau are the Juneau Chamber of Commerce, the Juneau Economic Development Council, the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (Regional health corporation serving Sealaska region Native villages, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corp.), the Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority (Housing authority Southeast Region), the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority, the Southeast Alaska Tourism Council, and the Southeast Conference Resource Conservation and Development.

As previously mentioned Juneau is the site of the state legislature and borough headquarters. This centrality has attracted the Alaska Municipal League, the main Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of Aleutian/Pribilof Island Community Development Association (CDQ Group) among many others.

The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office to Juneau is located in Ketchikan. It is a satellite interviewing and processing office. The closest offices of both the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located within the city of Juneau. The ADF&G office is the site of the organization's headquarters.

Facilities

The City of Juneau is not accessible by land. Juneau's municipally owned international airport, which includes a paved 8,456 foot runway and a seaplane landing area, is serviced by scheduled jet flights and air taxis (Alaska Airlines, Air North, Alaska

Coastal, Loken Aviation, Haines Airways, L.A.B. Flying Service, AirOne, Era Helicopters, Skagway Air Service, Temsco Helicopters, Ward Air, Wings of Alaska, Alaska Fly 'n' Fish Charters, Glacier Bay Airways). The approximate cost to fly to Anchorage from Juneau roundtrip according to Expedia and Travelocity is $250. The infrastructure of Juneau's harbor includes a seaplane landing area at Juneau Harbor, two deep draft docks, five small boat harbors, and a state-owned ferry terminal. This community is a main node of the Alaska Marine Highway System. The state ferry, as well as numerous cargo barges, provides year-round services. The city has a municipal bus system, local cab companies, car rental services and innumerable accommodation facilities. Douglas and Juneau are connected by a bridge.

Juneau has 13 schools that, ranging from kindergarten to high school, have 5,506 students and 326 teachers. Health care is provided by the Bartlett Regional Hospital, SEARCH Medical and Dental Clinic, private clinics, the Northwest Air Ambulance, Greens Creek EMS, and the US Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center. The city has the headquarters of the Borough Police Department as well as a State Trooper Post.

The city and borough of Juneau manage the water and sewage systems. Power is provided by the privately owned Alaska Electric Light & Power Company.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

According to the official records of 2000, Juneau had 552 commercial permit holders with 962 permits for all fisheries, 521 of which were fished. The data produced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offers a consolidated category for all information pertaining to the separate entities of Juneau, Douglas, Auke Bay and Taku Harbor.

According to data provided by the ADF&G, 466 of Juneau's residents were registered as crewmen. There were 81 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 144 owners of salmon vessels. Juneau's fleet fished most of Alaska's significant fisheries: crab, halibut, herring, other types of groundfish, sablefish, other shellfish, and salmon.

Crab: In 2000, 68 permits were issued to fish all types of crab, although only 47 of them were fished. The caught species were Dungeness crab, red, blue and brown king crab and Tanner crab. There were 31 permits issued to catch Dungeness crab: 8 permits were issued to catch with 300 pots or 100% of the maximum capacity (4 permits fished), 5 permits were for 225 pots or 75% (none fished), 8 permits issued for 150 pots or 50% (6 fished), and 10 were for 75 pots or a 25% capacity (6 fished). The records also show that red, blue and brown crab were fished by Juneau's fleet. There was one permit to catch the three varieties with pot gear (none fished). There was one permit to catch blue king crab with pot gear. A total of 18 permits to harvest Tanner crab were issued: 15 permits to catch crab with ring net (9 fished), and 3 permits issued for pot gear. Nine permits were issued to catch red and blue king crab as well as Tanner crab individually with pot gear, and eight permits to catch all types with pot gear. All permits issued for crab were restricted to southeast waters.

Salmon: A total of 451 permits were issued (201 permits fished) in this important industry. There were 17 permits for purse seine: one non-fished permit for Prince William Sound, 13 permits to fish in southeast waters (10 fished), and 3 for the Kodiak area (one fished). A total of 110 permits were issued to fish salmon with drift gillnet: 18 in the Bristol Bay area (16 fished), 2 in the Cook Inlet (one fished), one non-fished permit for Prince William Sound, one fished permit to work in Alaska Peninsula waters and, finally, there were 87 permits for the southeast (77 fished). A total of 27 permits to fish with set gillnet were issued: one issued and fished permit for the Cook Inlet, 4 for Bristol Bay (2 fished), 3 non-fished permits for the Lower Yukon, one non-fished permit for Kotzebue, 4 for Kodiak waters (3 fished), one fished permit for Prince William Sound, and 13 for Yakutat (7 fished). A further 199 hand troll permits were issued for statewide waters (19 fished), and 94 permits for power gurdy troll, also statewide (60 fished).

Halibut: In 2000 Juneau had 169 permits to fish halibut (143 permits fished). There were 137 permits for longliners under 60 feet (118 permits fished). Twenty-eight permits were issued for longline vessels over 60 feet (23 fished). One non-fished permit for

* Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Auke Bay, Douglas, Juneau, and Taku Harbor

hand troll and three permits for mechanical jig were issued (two fished). All of the halibut permits were issued with statewide range.

Sablefish: A total of 69 permits were issued for sablefish (68 fished): 42 longliners under 60 feet (40 fished), 9 longliners over 60 feet (8 fished). Of these permits, 51 were issued with statewide range. A total of 18 permits were issued for longliners over 60 feet in southeast waters.

Herring: There were 50 permits issued for the halibut fishery in 2000 (17 fished). Ten permits for herring roe fished with purse seine (five fished), two for the southeast (both fished), three for Prince William Sound (none fished), and five for Bristol Bay (three fished). There were eight issued permits to catch herring roe with gillnet: three for the Bristol Bay area (one fished), three for Norton Sound (none fished), one non-fished permit for Security Cove, and a non-fished permit for Kodiak. There were 14 permits issued for herring roe for food and bait: 12 permits for gillnet in the southeast (three fished), and two permits for purse seine in the southeast as well (one fished). Finally, there were 17 permits for herring spawn on kelp: 11 for the Southeast (6 fished), 5 for the southern southeast (none fished), and one not fished for Prince William Sound.

Other Groundfish: The groundfish fleet held 133 permits (only 37 fished). The bulk of these permits were for miscellaneous saltwater finfish: 93 for longliners in vessels under 60 feet (31 fished), 4 for mechanical jig (one fished), and 7 for longline in vessels over 60 feet (one fished permit). All 93 permits had a statewide range. There were 27 permits for demersal shelf rockfish: 25 for longliners under 60 feet (3 fished), one for a hand troller, and one for dinglebar troll (neither fished). All permits were issued for the southeast. Two statewide permits to fish lingcod were issued: one non-fished permit for a longliner under 60 feet, and one fished permit using dinglebar troll.

Other shellfish: There were 17 permits to catch shrimp: 14 permits to use pot gear in the southeast (6 fished), one fished permit for Yakutat with pot gear, and 2 permits to use beam troll in the southeast (one fished). Finally, there were four permits to harvest sea cucumber with diving gear in the southeast (one fished).

Juneau had eight processing plants of variable size capable of dealing with all commercial species: Alaska Glacier Seafoods Inc., Alaska Seafood Co. Inc., Superbear, Horst's Seafood Inc., Jon K Seafoods, Jerrys Meats and Seafood, Taku Fisheries and Smokeries, and Juneau Alaskan and P. The available data on landings for 2000 reflect that Juneau's harbor received 1,397.97 tons of different fish species that are federally managed, and 1,057.17 tons of salmon. Data on herring landings are not available due to issues of confidentiality. Juneau's processing industry is a very important sector of the city's economy because of the profit that it generates and because of the jobs that it sustains. At the same time, Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC), a non-profit organization, owns and manages a salmon hatchery.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued 26,569 sport fishing licenses: 9,160 were bought by Alaska residents. Similar ratios held in Auke Bay with 6,805 licenses issued to 1,735 resident holders. Douglas issued 54 sport fishing licenses, 27 of which were bought by Alaska residents. Because Juneau is the administrative capital of the state it attracts most of the out-of-state license buyers. Also, the southeast region is deeply involved in sport fishing in general.

In 2002, Juneau had 20 freshwater guide business licenses, Auke Bay had 7 and Douglas had 3. These communities also had 63, 16 and 6 saltwater guide businesses, respectively. These enormous numbers testify to the economic and social significance of sport fishing as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have information on subsistence practices in Juneau's municipality. These practices, however, are fundamental to understanding the economy and social structure of these communities. An estimate of the ADF&G situates Juneau's annual wild food harvest at 34 lbs per person. This is evidence of the importance of such practices for the local economy (the entire community, on average, harvests 1,043,800 lbs per year).

One element that helps in speculating the importance of subsistence activities in the Juneau area was the existence of 353 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 4,000 fish, mainly sockeye (Douglas had 46 permits accounting for roughly 500 fish, and Auke Bay had 11 permits that, at the end of the year, fished around 140 fish). Residents of Juneau who are Alaska Natives living in the area (if they are part of, or under the jurisdiction of,

the Auquan Traditional Council, the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes, or the Douglas Indian Association) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Kake (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

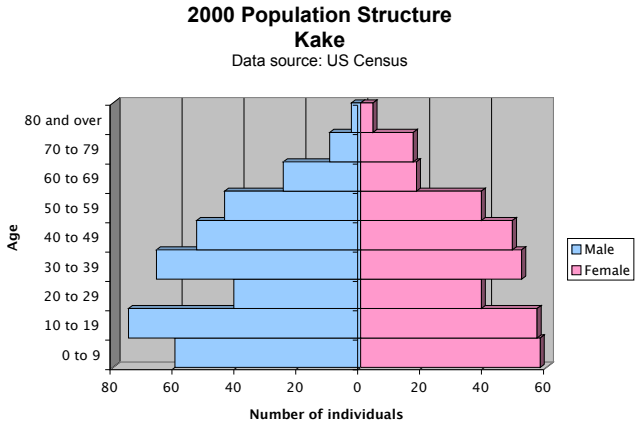
Kake lies on the northwest coast of Kupreanof Island along Keku Strait in southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 8.2 square miles of land and 6.0 square miles of water.

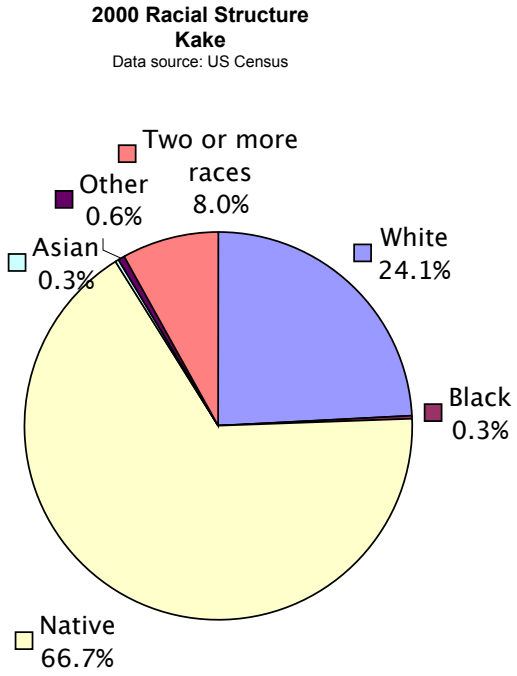
Demographic Profile

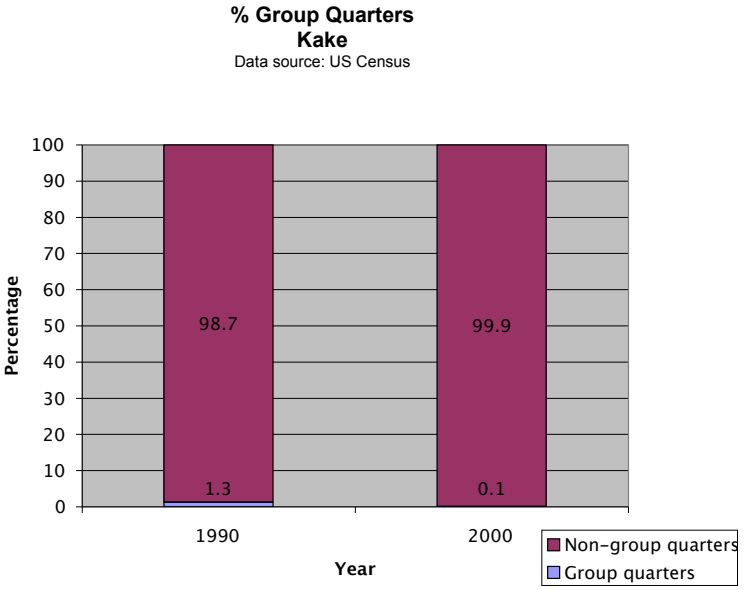
According to the 2000 U. S. Census, the population of Kake was 710. Population numbers have increased steadily since the early 1900s. There were significantly more males (53.1%) then females (46.9%) in 2000 according Census data. The racial composition of the population was predominantly American Indian and Alaska Native (66.8%), 24.1% White, only 0.3% Black or African American, 0.3% Asian, and 0.6% classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 8.0% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 74.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number, 1.5%, of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 32.2 years, somewhat lower than the national median of 35.3 years. According to Census data, 35.2% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 15.5% of the population was over 55 years of age. There were 288 housing units in Kake, 42 of which were designated vacant in 2000, 12 vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 85.0% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, while 10.8% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

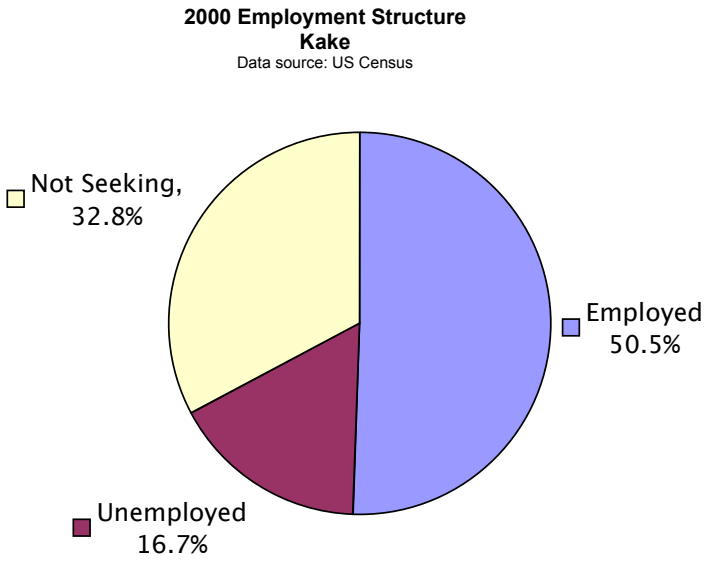
Historically, the Kake tribe of the Tlingits controlled the trade routes around Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands, defending their territory against other tribal groups in the region. Ventures into the region by early European explorers and traders resulted in occasional skirmishes with the Tlingit people. Tension between locals and outsiders had been escalating when, in 1869, a non-Native sentry at the settlement in Sitka shot and killed a Kake Native. In accordance with their traditional custom, the Kakes then killed two prospectors as retribution. In reprisal, the U.S. Navy sent the USS Saginaw to punish the Kakes by shelling







their villages, causing widespread destruction. The community subsequently dispersed, but over the following 20 years, the Kakes regrouped at the current village site. In 1891, a government school and store were built.A Society of Friends mission was established. A post office was built in 1904. In the early part of this century, Kake became the first Alaska Native village to organize under federal law, resulting in U.S. citizenship for community residents. In 1912, the first cannery was built near Kake. After WWII, timber harvesting and processing became a major local industry. The world's largest totem pole was commissioned by Kake and carved by Chilkats in 1967 for Alaska's Centennial celebration.



Infrastructure

Current Economy

Government employment and opportunities in the fishing industry are the mainstays of Kake's economy. Logging operations, like Turn Mountain Timber (a joint venture between Whitestone Logging and Kake Tribal Corporation) also employs residents in logging tribal corporation lands. The City, school district, and Kake Tribal Corporation are the largest employers. A total of 111 commercial fishing permits were held by 67 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. The non-profit Gunnuk Creek Hatchery has assisted in sustaining the salmon fishery. Kake Foods produces smoked and dried salmon and halibut. Subsistence remains an important part of the lifestyle.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 50.5% of the potential labor force was employed with a 16.7% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 32.8% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force (this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries), and 14.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $39,643, and the per capita income was $17,411.

Governance

The City of Kake was incorporated in 1952 as a first-class city. The city is governed by a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials. Kake is not located within an organized borough, so the city is responsible for many services. The City of Kake implements a 5% sales tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska. Kake Tribal Corporation is the local village corporation and the Organized Village of Kake is the village council which is federally recognized

and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. The total land to which Kake is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office in the nearby state capital, Juneau, and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located on Kupreanof. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Kake is accessible by air and sea. There are scheduled floatplane and air taxi flights from Petersburg, Juneau, Sitka, and Wrangell. Kake has a state-owned 4,000 foot paved runway west of town, and a seaplane base at the city dock. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around $215 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately $200. State ferry and barge services are available. Facilities also include a small boat harbor, boat launch, deep water dock and State ferry terminal. A breakwater is currently under construction. There are about 120 miles of logging roads in the Kake area,

but no overland connections to other communities on Kupreanof Island.

Water is derived from a dam on Gunnuck Creek before it is treated, stored and distributed to residents. A new dam on Alpine Lake is currently being built. The City also operates a piped sewer system and primary treatment plant, and almost all households are fully plumbed. Kake provides refuse collection, recycling, and hazardous waste disposal.

Electricity is supplied by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority, a non-profit subdivision of the State, which operates three diesel-fueled generators in Kake. Health services are provided by the Kake Health Center which is owned and operated by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC). Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department. Kake schools are within the Kake City School District, with two schools located in Kake itself. At Kake Elementary School, 65 students are instructed by 9 teachers, and at Kake High School, 88 students are instructed by 7 teachers. Kake does not have a highly developed tourism industry, but a few businesses, including four accommodations providers, operate in the community.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Kake. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 111 permits were held by 67 permit holders (45 permits fished) in Kake in 2000. There were 14 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 18 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and overall 73 crew members claiming residence in Kake in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Kake was involved in halibut (13 vessels), sablefish (one vessel), other groundfish (five vessels), and salmon (18 vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Kake for 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 19 permits issued for halibut in Kake in 2000 (17 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to two hand trolls (one permit fished), 15 longline vessels under 60 feet (14 permits fished), and two longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: Of a total of three permits issued for the herring fishery in Kake in 2000 (none fished). These pertained to two permits for harvesting herring food/bait by pound in southeast waters (not fished), and one permit for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by pound in Prince William Sound (not fished).

Sablefish: Only two permits were issued in 2000 in Kake for sablefish, both of which were fished. Permits pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters, and one longline vessel over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of eight permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Kake, only one of which was actually fished. Permits pertained to two lingcod longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), four miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished), one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel over 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished).

Crab: A total of nine permits were issued in Kake for crab in 2000, (six fished). One permit pertained to 300 pots or 100% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, two permits for 150 pots or 50% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (one permit fished), two for 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (one permit fished), three Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (two permits fished), and one permit for a Tanner crab pot gear vessel in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Two permits were issued in Kake in 2000; both for shrimp pot gear in southeast waters, and both were fished.

Salmon: A total of 68 permits were issued in Kake in 2000 for the salmon fishery (18 fished). Salmon permits pertained to seven purse seine restricted to southeast waters (6 permits fished), 51 hand trolls in statewide waters (6 permits fished), and 10 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (6 permits fished).

Kake's one seafood processing plant, Kake Foods, can process salmon, halibut, sablefish, and groundfish.

Sport Fishing

There were five saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Kake in 2002, and two businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 299 sport fishing licenses sold in Kake in 2000, 177 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Kake. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 98.6% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, all 98.6% used salmon and non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, shark, char, and trout). A fewer number, 47.9%, used marine mammals, and a high percentage, 86.3%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1996 was 179.10 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resource categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 24.37% salmon, 23.24% non-salmon fish, 29.05% land mammals, 5.76% marine mammals, 0.37% birds and eggs, 12.24% marine invertebrates, and vegetation made up 4.96%. The wild food harvest in Kake made up 116% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 134 permits were held by households in Kake for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up vast majority of the salmon harvest. Residents of Kake and members of the organized village of Kake who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Ketchikan (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ketchikan is located on the southwestern coast of Revillagigedo Island, near the southern boundary of Alaska. It is 235 miles south of Juneau. The area encompasses 3.4 square miles of land and 0.8 square miles of water.

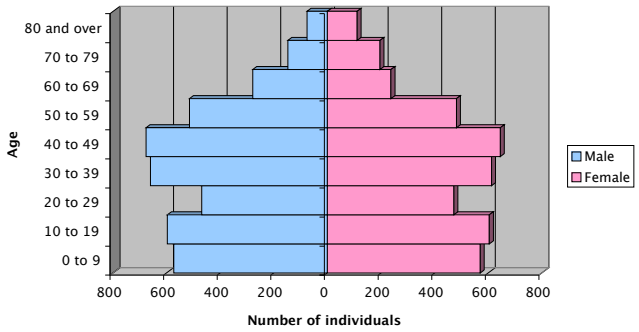
Demographic Profile

In 2000, there were 7,922 residents in 3,197 households. A small segment of the population (2.3%) lived in group quarters. The racial composition was as follows: White (67.4%), American Indian and Alaska Native (17.6%), Asian (6.9%), Black (0.7%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.2%), two or more races (6.7%), and other (0.5%). A total of 22.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 3.4% of residents were Hispanic. The gender makeup was relatively equal, at 50.4% male and 49.6% female. The median age of Ketchikan was 35.8 years, very similar to the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 88.6% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree.

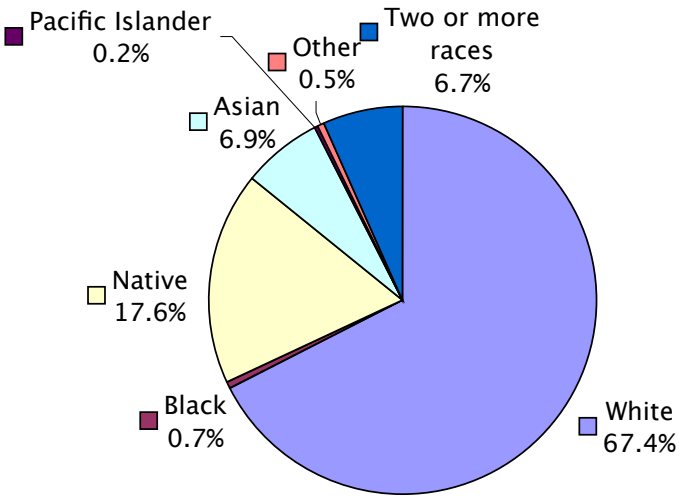
History

The area of Ketchikan is traditional Tlingit Indian territory. Tongass and Cape Fox Tlingits historically used Ketchikan Creek as a fish camp, which they called "kitschk-hin," meaning creek of the "thundering wings of an eagle." Permanent White settlement of Ketchikan began in 1885, when Mike Martin bought 160 acres from Chief Kyan of the Tlingits; this land later became the township. The growth of Ketchikan's population has always depended on the area's rich natural resources, including fish, timber, and minerals. Throughout the 20th Century, fish canneries and sawmills went through boom and bust cycles. Today, Ketchikan is a racially diverse community and a major fishing hub for southeast Alaska.

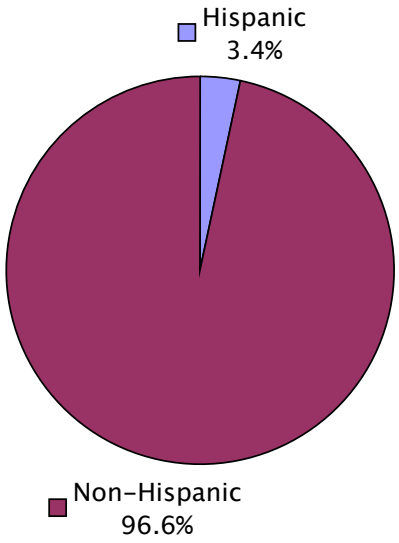
2000 Population Structure
Ketchikan
Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure
Ketchikan
Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Ketchikan
Data source: US Census



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The largest economic driving force in Ketchikan is the commercial fishing industry. Many residents hold commercial fishing permits, or work in commercial fish processing plants and supporting industries. In addition, several small timber companies operate in Ketchikan. The tourism industry is growing in importance. The city has become a major port-of-call for Alaska-bound cruise ships, and an estimated 500,000 cruise passengers visit Ketchikan each year.

In 2000, the median per capita income in Ketchikan was $22,484 and the median household income was $45,802. The unemployment rate was 5.7%, and 29.1% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 7.6% of local residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

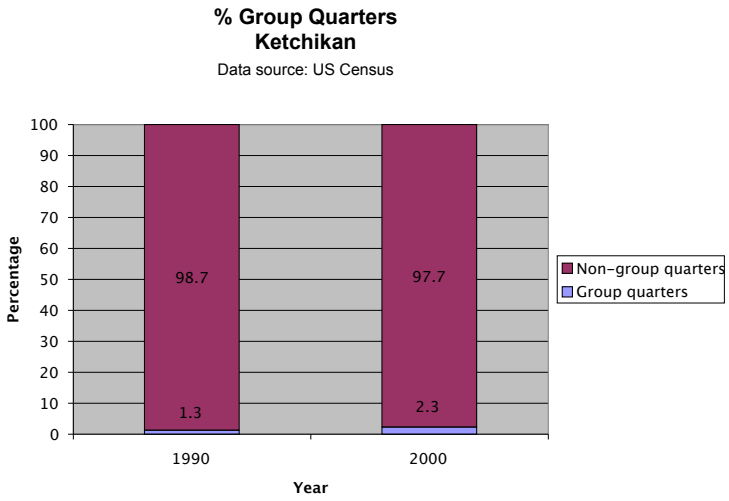
Ketchikan is a Home Rule City and was incorporated in 1900. It is located within its own borough, the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. The city administers a 3.5% sales tax and a 0.5% (5.35 mills) property tax. The borough administers a 2% sales tax and a 0.8% (7.85 mills) property tax. There is also a federally recognized Native village council in the community, the Ketchikan Indian Corporation. There are 9 schools in Ketchikan, with a total of 142 teachers and 2,334 students. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) both have offices in Ketchikan. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Petersburg.

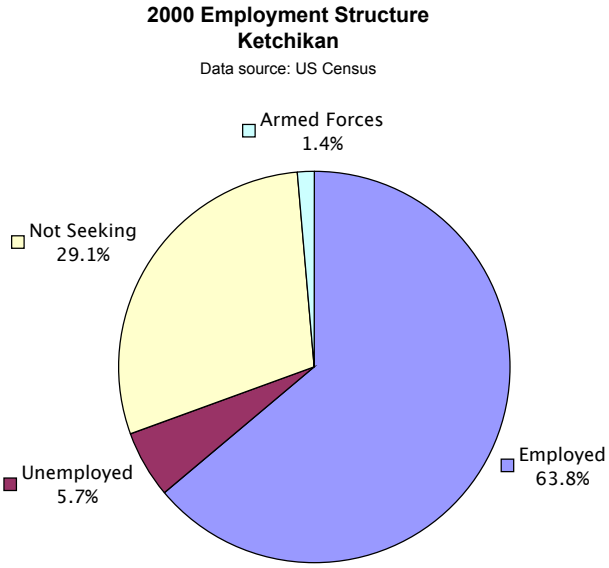
Facilities

Ketchikan is the major port of entry for southeast Alaska. There is a state-owned 7,500 foot runway on Gravina Island, a short ferry ride away from the Ketchikan waterfront. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage is approximately $247. There are four floatplane landing facilities.

Harbor facilities include a breakwater, a deep draft dock, five small-boat harbors, a dry dock, a ship repair yard, a boat launch, and a state ferry terminal. Ketchikan is the first port of call for Alaska-bound cruise ships, and cruises bring in 500,000 visitors per year.

The city and borough operate a piped water and sewer system in the city. Ketchikan Public Utilities, a city-owned entity, provides hydroelectric power to the community. There is also a diesel backup generator. There is one large hospital, the Ketchikan General Hospital, and several smaller clinics. The city provides fire, police, and emergency services.





Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial*

Ketchikan is a major commercial fishing hub for the southeast region, and fishing makes up the lion's share of economic activity within the city. In 2000

* Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Ketchikan, Ketchikan East, and Ward Cove combined.

there were 59 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 140 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries residing in the community. There were 485 registered crew members in the community. That same year, 396 local residents held a total of 787 commercial fishing permits. The following section contains a detailed description of these permits.

Crab: Twenty-six residents held a total of 30 commercial permits in the crab fishery. These permits included the following: 2 Dungeness crab ring net permits for the southeast region (one fished), 2 Dungeness crab diving gear permits for the southeast region (none fished), one Dungeness crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none fished), 4 Dungeness crab permits for 25 pots or 75% of maximum in the southeast region (4 fished); 2 Dungeness crab permits for 150 pots or 50% of maximum in the southeast region (2 fished), 8 Dungeness crab permits for 75 pots or 25% of maximum in the southeast region (3 fished), 2 permits for red and blue king and Tanner crab for vessels using pot gear in the southeast region (one fished), 7 Tanner crab ring net permits for the southeast region (5 fished), and 2 Tanner crab pot gear permit for the southeast region (2 fished).

Other Shellfish: One hundred twenty-six local residents held a total of 195 commercial permits for other shellfish. These permits included the following: 26 geoduck clam diving gear permits for the southeast region (18 fished), 54 shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (27 fished), 70 sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (61 fished), one clam shovel permit for statewide waters (one fished), 41 sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (22 fished), and one octopus/squid pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished).

Halibut: Ninety-five local residents held a total of 97 permits for the halibut fishery. These included the following: one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters (one fished), 61 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (49 fished), four halibut mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one fished), 31 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (25 fished).

Herring: Sixty-four local residents held a total of 105 commercial permits in the herring fishery. These permits included the following: seven herring roe purse seine permits for the southeast region (seven fished), one herring roe purse seine permit for Cook Inlet (not fished), 16 gillnet permits for food/bait herring roe in the southeast region (six fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Kodiak (none fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (not fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Norton Sound (none fished), three purse seine permits for food/bait herring in the southeast region (one fished), 31 permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the northern part of the southeast region (24 fished), and 41 permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the southern part of the southeast (none fished).

Sablefish: Twenty-four local residents held a total of 29 permits in the sablefish fishery. These permits included the following: 10 sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (10 fished), 5 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the northern part of the southeast region (5 fished), 5 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (4 fished), 8 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southern portion of the southeast region (8 fished), and one sablefish pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southern portion of the southeast region (one fished).

Other Groundfish: Forty-six local residents held a total of 74 commercial permits for other groundfish. These permits included the following: one lingcod hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished), four lingcod dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), one lingcod mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), 24 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (7 fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll permit for statewide waters (not fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), four demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permits for the southeast region (none fished), 25 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (4 fished), one demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll permit for the southeast

region (none fished), one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permit for the southeast region (one fished), and three demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished).

Other Finfish: Five residents held a total of five freshwater fish beach seine permits for statewide waters (none fished).

Salmon: Two hundred thirty-nine residents held a total of 252 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These included the following: 33 salmon purse seine permits for the southeast region (32 fished), 35 salmon drift gillnet permits for the southeast region (32 fished), 6 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (6 fished), 115 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (12 fished, and 66 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (46 fished).

In addition to its role as a hub for commercial fishermen, Ketchikan is also a center for fish processing and storage. In 2000, there were four commercial fish processors. Landings for federally managed species (including halibut, sablefish, and groundfish) totaled 413 tons. Salmon landings totaled 26,093 tons. A total of 631 vessels made deliveries of state-managed species to processors in Ketchikan, and a total of 281 vessels made deliveries of federally managed species.

In 2003, the city of Ketchikan received $40,578 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices; the Ketchikan Gateway Borough as a whole received $29,365.

Sport Fishing

Ketchikan is the largest sport fishing hub in southeast Alaska. Fishermen come from all over Alaska, Canada, the lower 48 states, and around the world to fish the productive waters in the area.

In 2000, there were 117 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 70 freshwater sport fishing guides. Sport fishing license sales in Ketchikan for 2000 totaled 34,509; the majority of these (27,829) were to non-Alaska residents. This constituted the highest number of licenses sold in any Alaskan community except Anchorage. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, trout, steelhead, and char.

Subsistence Fishing

Many residents in Ketchikan supplement their incomes with subsistence resources. However, the ADF&G does not have detailed information on subsistence harvests and amounts for Ketchikan. In 1999, a total of 329 households held permits to harvest subsistence salmon. A total of 9,267 salmon - primarily sockeye - were harvested. Residents of Ward Cove who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Additional Information

The largest collection of totem poles in the world is found in Ketchikan at Totem Bight State Historical Park, Saxman Native Village, and the Totem Heritage Center Museum.

Klawock (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Klawock is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island and on the deepest end of the Klawock Inlet, across from Klawock Island. It is 7 road miles north of Craig, 24 road miles from Hollis, and 56 air miles west of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Klawock had 854 inhabitants that year. The majority of the community was Native: 50.9% were Alaska Native, 41% were White, 0.5% were Asian, 0.1% were Native Hawaiian, 0.1% identified themselves with other racial groups, and the remaining 7.4% of residents identified with more than one racial group. A total of 58.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.4% of the population claimed Hispanic origin. The whole community lived in households. No one lived in group quarters, although there were some vacant houses for seasonal use.

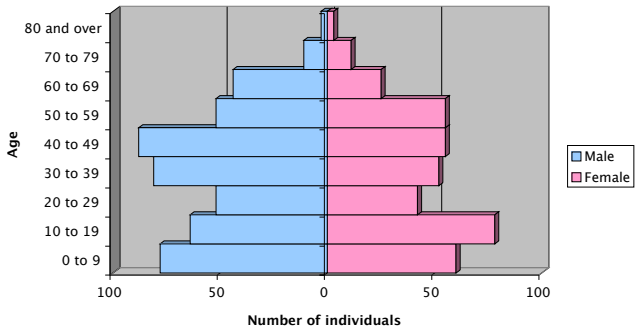
The gender ratio in the community is extremely unbalanced: 55.4% male and 44.6% female. The median age of 34.5 years is slightly younger than the national median of 35.3 years. Of those 25 years or age and over in Klawock, 80.8% had graduated from high school and went on to further schooling, 8.5% obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 19.2% of the population never graduated from high school.

History

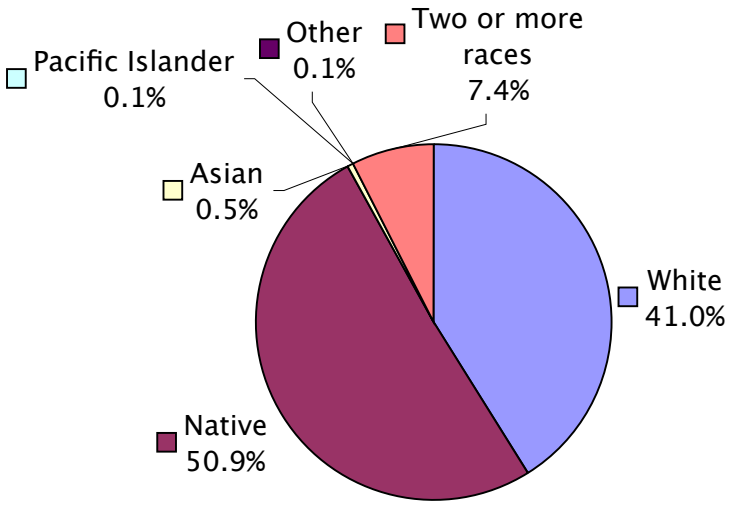
Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two Native American groups have historically occupied the island, sustaining themselves with a very elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting and harvesting practices as well as intricate trading networks.

The first settlers and missionaries to arrive in the area at the end of the 19th century encountered an almost completely depopulated island, though there was evidence of once blossoming Indian communities devastated by smallpox and measles. Haida and Tlingit populations are still present in many communities on the Island, including Klawock.

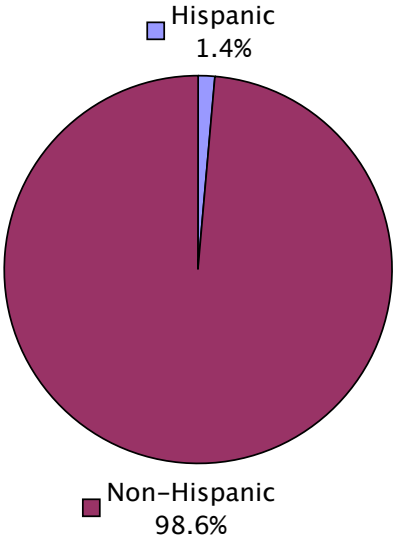
2000 Population Structure
Klawock
Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure
Klawock
Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Klawock
Data source: US Census



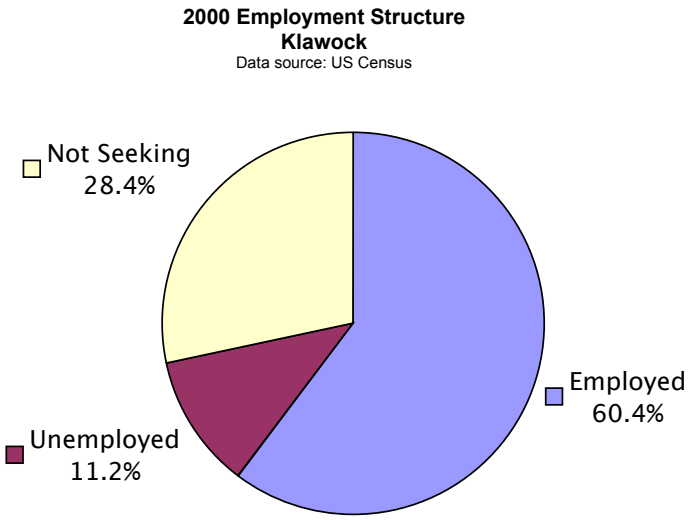
Originally Klawock was a summer fishing camp of Tuxekan, a Tlingit village. Its location facilitated the installation of a trading post and a salmon saltery in 1868, and some of the earliest canneries of Alaska a decade later. Many of these canneries were operated under contract with Chinese laborers. A hatchery was also functioning in Klawock Lake between 1897 and 1917. Residents from nearby towns and beyond were attracted to the economic opportunities Klawock presented, building up the population of the town. The town was officially incorporated in 1929. In 1971 the Alaska Timber Corporation built a local sawmill. Soon after, the Klawock-Heenya Village Corporation, the Shaan Seet Corporation of Craig, and Sealaska Timber Corporation expanded area facilities with a log sort-yard outside of Klawock and a deep-water dock on Klawock Island. The State constructed a salmon hatchery on Klawock Lake in 1978, very near the former hatchery site. Logging activities continue to have great importance in the area.

Infrastructures

Current Economy

Klawock's economy depends predominantly on two major sectors: the fishing industry and logging. The former, although still currently present in the village with a state-owned hatchery and 47 residents holding commercial fishing permits, has somewhat diminished in scale. In the past, Klawock had several canneries important to the industry and most of the population depended exclusively on the fishing industry. Presently, the town has only a few small processing operations. These canneries closed down in the late 1980s. The Native corporations of the area have identified logging as the local development incentive. The timber industry provides employment in logging and ship loading activities. Subsistence activities are very important to the local economy. Harvested foods include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the employment structure of the community shows that 60.4% of the total potential labor force was employed that year. About 11.2% of the total potential labor force was unemployed and 28.4% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment. In 2000 the average per capita income in Klawock was $14,621 and the median household income was $35,000. A total of 14.2% of the population lived below poverty levels.



Governance

Klawock was incorporated in 1929 as a first-class city with a "strong mayor" form of government, including a six-member council. The city, located in an unorganized area, has 5.5% taxes on sales. Klawock Heenya Native Corporation is the local Native corporation that manages approximately 23,040 acres of land under ANCSA. The regional Native for-profit corporation, with its headquarters in Juneau, is the SeaAlaska Native Corporation. The closest ADF&G office is nearby in Craig. The nearest BCIS office is in Ketchikan. NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Klawock, as with many of the communities of the area, is heavily dependent on Ketchikan as the economic center of the area. Klawock has the only paved airstrip on Prince of Wales Island (5000 feet in length). A seaplane base is operated by the State on the Klawock River. The cost of a roundtrip flight to Anchorage, with a connection in Ketchikan, is approximately $526.

To reach the community by sea it is necessary to have access to private transport as the closest ferry stop is Hollis, 23 miles away. The communities are connected by the Prince of Wales Island road system. Klawock has a small boat harbor and boat launch ramp. A deep draft dock is located at Klawock Island, which is primarily used for loading timber. Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, and truck.

Health care is provided by the Alicia Roberts Medical Center. Alternative health care is provided by

Klawock's EMS and Prince of Wales Island EMS. A local police department and state trooper post provide public security. The town has centralized water and sewer systems managed by the city. Most houses of Klawock (90%) are connected to the water and sewage systems operated by the city. Power is provided by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority (THREA) which purchases electricity from Alaska Power & Telephone. THREA also owns four standby diesel generators in Klawock. The Klawock City School has 157 students and 13 teachers.

Involvement with North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In the context of Prince of Wales Island, Klawock is a mid-sized community. Relative to the area, it has a significant involvement with the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 47 residents of the community held 65 commercial fishing permits (47 permits fished that year). The village also had 3 owners of vessels involved in federal fisheries, 10 owners of salmon fishing boats and one owner of a vessel dedicated to herring. In addition, the community had 26 residents registered as crewmen.

Salmon: The bulk of Klawock's fished permits were devoted to salmon. The village had 21 permits (12 fished). Ten were statewide permits for hand trollers (four fished), six statewide permits for power gurdy troll (four fished), four fished permits to use purse seine in the southeast, and one non-fished permit to use set gillnet in Cook Inlet.

Herring: The residents of Klawock held 26 permits to catch herring (3 fished). There were 25 permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp/pound: 24 for southern southeast waters (none fished), and one for northern southeast waters. There was also one fished permit to catch herring roe with purse seine in southeast waters.

Other Groundfish: The community was issued nine permits for groundfish other than halibut (six fished): two permits to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet, and one permit to catch finfish with a hand troller (not fished). There were also two permits to catch demersal shell rockfish: one permit for a hand troller (not fished) and one permit for a longliner under 60 feet, both in southeast waters.

Other Shellfish: There were five permits to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (two fished). There were four fished permits to harvest sea cucumbers with diving gear in the southeast.

Sablefish: Two fished permits to use pot gear in southern southeast waters.

Halibut: There were two issued and fished statewide permits to catch halibut in 2000, both for longliners, one under 60 feet, and the other over 60 feet.

Although there are no records of landings in Klawock, the town has three local processing facilities: Jody's Seafood Specialties, Wildfish Company, and Sea Fresh Seafoods.

The municipality received a direct allocation of $1,705.22 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for losses due to prices plummeting in the international salmon market.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 this community issued 1,742 sport fishing licenses: 529 of them were bought by Alaska residents. In 2002, the village had 13 licensed fishing guide businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity: 2 of them focused on freshwater activities while 11 worked in saltwater fisheries. The high number of outside visitors combined with the existence of so many businesses dedicated to sport fishing is evidence of the importance of this economic sector for the community.

Subsistence Fishing

A survey of subsistence practices in Klawock conducted in 1997 demonstrated the significance of such practices for traditional Alaskan communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 87.7% used subsistence salmon, 94.3% used other types fish (herring, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, char, and trout), 19.8% marine mammals, and 76.4% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community harvested 320.36 lbs per person that year. The daily per capita harvest of wild food was 0.7 lbs.

The relative importance of each resource is illustrated by a break-down of the composition of the harvest: salmon (32.74%), other fish (24.32%), land mammals (16.71%), marine mammals (6.67%), birds

and eggs (0.36%), marine invertebrates (11.65%), and vegetation (7.57%).

In 1999, Klawock held 84 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits; the catch was mainly sockeye (2,600 fishes). In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Metlakatla (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Metlakatla is located on the west coast of Annette Island, 15 miles south of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 130.2 square miles of land and 83.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

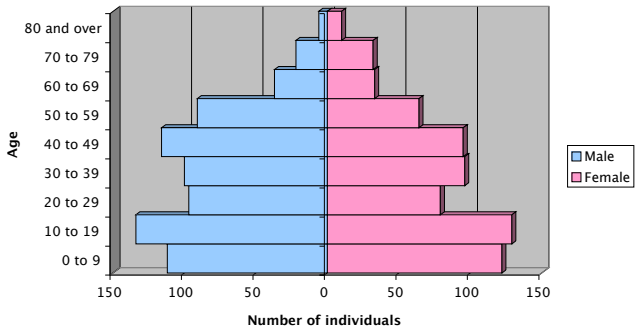
As a federal Indian reservation, Metlakatla is a predominantly Tsimshian Indian community. In 2000 there were 1,375 residents in 469 households. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. In 2000 the racial composition of Metlakatla was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (81.8%), White (9.5%), two or more races (7.9%), Black (0.2%), Asian (0.1%), and other (0.5%). A total of 89.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1.8% of residents were Hispanic. The gender makeup of the community was slightly skewed, at 52.0% male and 48.0% female. The median age was 31 years, somewhat younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 80.3% of residents aged 25 years or older held a high school diploma or higher degree.

History

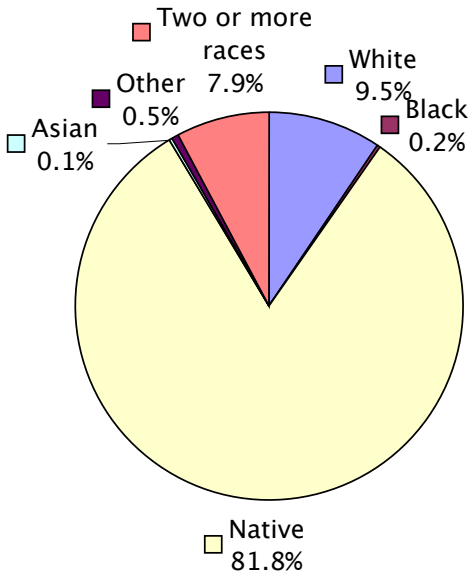
This area of southeast Alaska was the traditional territory of Tlingit Indians. Reverend William Duncan, a Scottish lay priest in the Anglican Church, undertook missionary work in British Columbia and Southeast Alaska among the Tsimshian Indians, beginning in 1857. Eventually, a group of Tsimshian left their homes near British Columbia's port of Prince Rupert, settling on Annette Island and founding Metlakatla, which means "saltwater channel passage," in the Tsimshian language. Duncan personally lobbied U.S. President Cleveland to grant the Indians a land claim, and a reservation was set aside by Congress on Annette Island, in 1887 (Mahler). Residents built a church, a school, a sawmill, and a cannery, removing old totem poles left behind by Tlingit Indians and shipping them to a museum in Sitka (Halliday 1998: 21).

During WWII, the U.S. Army constructed a large air base near Metlakatla. The U.S. Coast Guard also had a base on Annette Island until 1976. The Annette Island Reserve is today the only federal reservation for

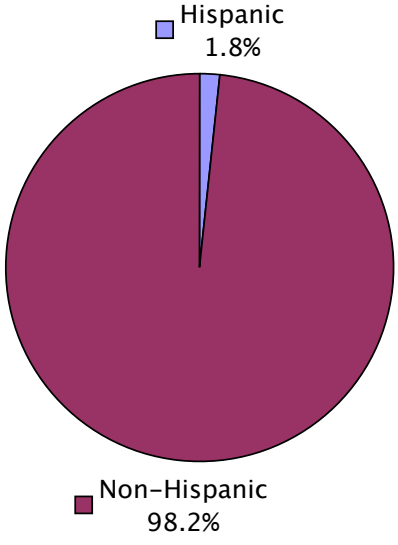
2000 Population Structure
Metlakatla
Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure
Metlakatla
Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Metlakatla
Data source: US Census



indigenous peoples in Alaska. The 86,000 acre island reservation and surrounding 3,000 feet of coastal waters are under local control and not subject to state jurisdiction.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The largest employer is the Metlakatla Indian Community, which operates the hatchery, the tribal court, and all local services. The Annette Island Packing Company is a cold storage facility owned by the community. In addition, commercial fishing and timber harvesting play important roles in the local economy. Tourism is also a growing source of revenue; many cruise ships now stop in Metlakatla, patronizing local businesses and services, and many visitors make the short trip from Ketchikan to get a taste of Tsimshian culture.

In 2000, the median per capita income was $16,140 and the median household income was $43,516. The unemployment rate was 13.4%, and 35.5% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

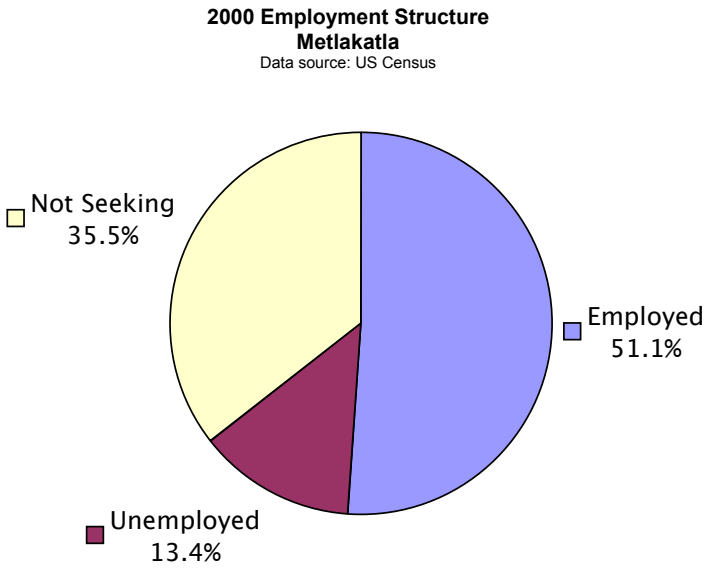
Governance

Metlakatla was incorporated as a city in 1944. As the only federal Indian reservation in Alaska, the community is governed by a tribal council. The community is not located within an organized borough. The community was not part of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, since the tribal reservation was already in existence at that time.

There is an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and an office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) located nearby in Ketchikan. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service office is located in Petersburg.

Facilities

Metlakatla is accessible by air and water. The community owns and operates a local airport with two runways. In addition, there are two seaplane bases—one owned by the state and one owned by the community. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Ketchikan, is approximately $317. There is a deepwater port on the island with a dock and barge ramp, two small boat harbors, and two marineways. A state ferry serves Metlakatla from Ketchikan between spring and fall; capital improvements to the ferry facilities are currently underway. In addition, a 14.7 mile roadway connecting Annette Island to Ketchikan is currently under construction and scheduled for completion in 2007.



All homes in Metlakatla are connected to a piped water and sewer system. Water is provided by a dam on Chester Lake. Metlakatla Power and Light, a community-owned company, provides electricity using both hydroelectric and diesel power. The Annette Island Family Medical Center is owned and operated by the community. The community also provides police services.

There are three schools located in Metlakatla: one elementary school, one middle school, and one high school. There are a total of 31 teachers and 287 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fishery, is an important part of Metlakatla's economy. In 2000 there were 16 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 27 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. There were 99 registered crew members in Metlakatla. In 2000, 48 local residents held a total of 86 commercial fishing permits, with the salmon fishery comprising the bulk of these permits. The following section contains

a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Metlakatla residents in 2000.

Crab: One resident held one Dungeness crab permit. The permit was for 75 pots or 25% maximum capacity in the southeast region. The permit was not fished.

Halibut: Nine residents held a total of nine permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included the following: five halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (five fished), and four halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (three fished).

Herring: Ten local residents held a total of 12 permits in the herring fishery. These permits included the following: one herring roe purse seine permit for the southeast region (one fished), eight herring roe gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (seven fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (one fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), and one purse seine permit for food/bait herring in the southeast region (not fished).

Other Finfish: Seven local residents held seven freshwater fish beach seine permits for statewide waters (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Eight local residents held a total of 11 permits in the groundfish fishery. These permits included the following: four miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), three demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permits in the southeast region (one fished), one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permit for the southeast region (not fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (not fished).

Other Shellfish: Nine local residents held a total of 14 commercial permits for other shellfish. These permits included the following: one geoduck clam permit for diving gear in the southeast region (not fished), four shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (three fished), six sea cucumber permits for diving gear in the southeast region (two fished), and two sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Twenty-nine local residents held a total of 32 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: seven salmon purse seine permits for the southeast region (nine fished), three salmon drift gillnet permits for the southeast region (three fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for the Kodiak fishery (one fished), 19 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), and two salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (one fished).

In 2000 there was one commercial fish processing plant located in Metlakatla. In accordance with privacy requirements, no detailed information on landings is available.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, sport fishing license sales totaled 101, and 82 of these were issued to Alaska residents. There were three registered saltwater sport fishing guides and one freshwater fishing guide in the community. Major sport species in the area include all five Pacific salmon species and halibut.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important part of the local economy and cultural identity of Metlakatla. As a sovereign Native tribal community, Metlakatla's subsistence resources are governed locally and are not subject to state or federal control. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1987 that 100% of households in Metlakatla used subsistence resources. Approximately 82.1% of households used subsistence salmon, and 81.8% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially herring, halibut, rockfish, and char). Approximately 4.0% of households used marine mammals for subsistence and 82.7% of households used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Metlakatla in 1987 was 70.1 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (29.0%), non-salmon fish (24.8%), land mammals (15.4%), marine mammals (1.2%), birds and bird eggs (1.7%), marine invertebrates (21.0%), and vegetation (7.0%).

Residents of Metlakatla who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Meyers Chuck (return to communities)

Place and People

Location

Meyers Chuck is located at the confluence of Clarence Strait and Ernest Sound, on the northwest tip of Cleveland Peninsula. It lies 40 miles northwest of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Meyers Chuck had only 21 inhabitants. The community was 90.5% White, and the remaining 9.5% of its residents identified with more than one racial group. A total of 9.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender ratio in the community was skewed with 52.41% male and 47.6% female. The median age, 50.3 years, was much older than the national average, 36.5 years; 66.7% of the population is over the age of 45 and there were no community member between the ages of 10 and 24 years.

All community members lived in households and there was no group housing. The community has a large amount of vacant housing; 81.5 % of housing units were unoccupied or used seasonally. Of those 25 years of age and over in Meyers Chuck, 100% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 38.5% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

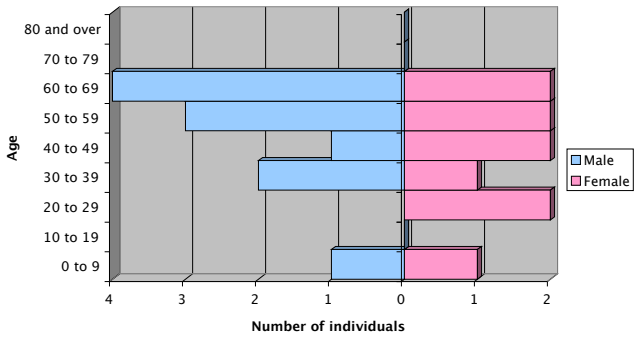
History

The natural conditions of Meyers Chuck, with a well-protected harbor that makes a natural shelter for boats, attracted Russian and European settlers. White settlers began living year-round at Meyers Chuck by the late 1800s. "Chuck" is a Chinook jargon word meaning "water" and applied to lake areas which fill with saltwater at high tide.

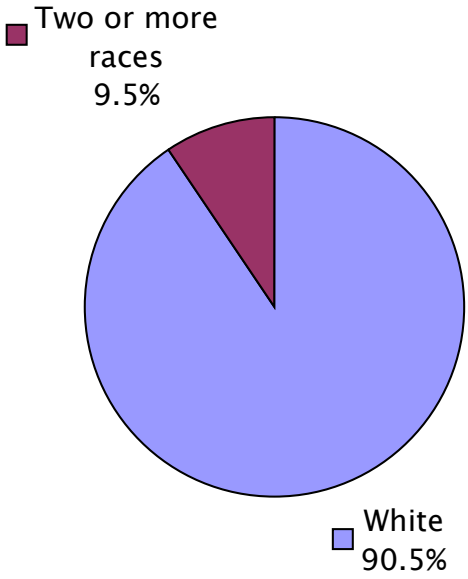
Prince of Wales Island and Cleveland Peninsula are in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two Native American groups had historically occupied the island, engaging in very elaborate economic systems including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices, and intricate trading networks.

In 1916, the in-shore fishing industry was introduced to the area. A cannery was founded at Union Bay. This facility, mainly selling to Japan,

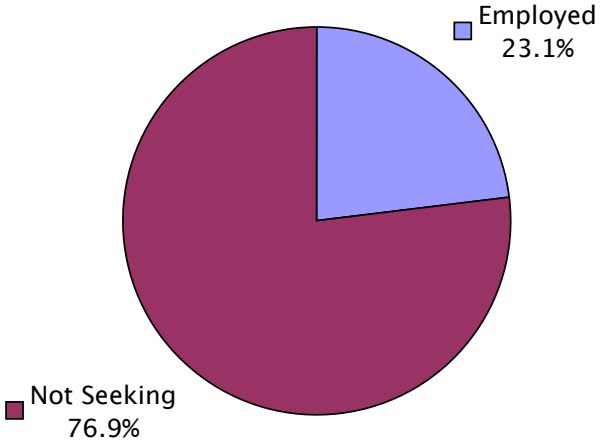
2000 Population Structure
Meyers Chuck
Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure
Meyers Chuck
Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure
Meyers Chuck
Data source: US Census



received the fish caught by local fleets until 1945. In addition, a floating clam cannery and a herring reduction plant were also present in the area during this time. The town developed around these economic activities. The positive economic cycle related to salmon runs started to decline in the 1940s and with it the community's demographic expansion started to stagnate and even recede. The cannery burned down in 1947 and was never reopened. In 1977, in an attempt to revive the fishing industry, five residents donated funds to establish a fish hatchery. A State land disposal sale was offered in 1986.

In the last 15 years the community has recovered its seasonal character, though nowadays it is related not to the fishing industry, but to tourism.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Meyers Chuck is a very small community without many options for a cash-based economy. Fishing is the fundamental productive activity of Meyers Chuck's population. In 2000, eight residents held commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities, hunting, and fishing are a fundamental component of the local economy and diet. Deer and fish provide the majority of meat.

The employment structure of the community shows that 23.1% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 US Census. In this small community no one declared themselves to be unemployed and 76.9% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment. In 2000, the average per capita income in Meyers Chuck was $31,660 and the median household income was $64,365. In this community no one lived below poverty levels.

Governance

Meyers Chuck is an unincorporated village, not organized under a borough. Although it is a predominantly White community, Meyers Chuck belongs to the regional Native corporation, SeaAlaska Native Corporation, which is headquartered in Juneau. The closest ADF&G and BCIS offices are nearby in Ketchikan. NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Meyers Chuck is a very small community with little or no facilities. It does not have a school or police department. Very basic health care is provided by the local EMS. Although there is a centralized system of water distribution, there is no equivalent sewage system available. Power is provided by individual generators.

The only regular plane visiting Meyers Chuck is the mail plane. The few planes that go to Meyers Chuck use a state-owned seaplane base. Ketchikan, as the micro-regional center of the area, provides most of the needed commodities. There are charter services and barge transport services connecting Meyers Chuck with Ketchikan. A boat dock provides 650 feet of moorage, and the site is a natural sheltered harbor.

Involvement with North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although this is a very small community, it has relatively significant involvement with the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 8 members of the community held 27 commercial fishing permits (16 permits fished). The village also had two owners of vessels working on federal fisheries, five owners of salmon fishing boats, and five residents registered as crewmen.

Halibut: There were three statewide permits issued to catch halibut in 2000 (three fished). Two of them were for longliners under 60 feet, and one permit for a vessel over 60 feet with longline gear.

Salmon: The bulk of Meyers Chuck's permits were devoted to the salmon fisheries. The village had ten permits issued in 2000 (six fished): three statewide permits for hand trollers (none fished), six statewide permits for power gurdy troll (five fished), and one fished permit to use dinglebar in the southeast.

Other Groundfish: The community had six permits pertaining to groundfish (three fished): two to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet (one fished), and two non-fished permits for mechanical jig. There was also one statewide permit to catch lingcod with dinglebar troll and one to catch demersal shell rockfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet in the southeast (both fished).

Other Shellfish: There were two permits to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (one fished), and one permit to use beam trawl in the southeast (not fished). There were also two permits to harvest geoduck clam (not fished) and sea cucumbers with diving gear in the southeast.

Sablefish: Two issued and fished permits for longliners: one for vessels under 60 feet, and one for vessels over 60 feet, the former with a statewide range, and the latter limited to the northern southeast.

Crab: There was one permit issued to harvest Dungeness crab in the southeast with 75 pots or 25% of maximum capacity (not fished).

In Meyers Chuck there are no processing facilities. Its small fleet delivers to other harbors in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued 27 sport fishing licenses, 13 of them purchased by Alaska residents. This small number of permits does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by numerous outsiders getting their permits here or elsewhere. In 2002 the village had no business licenses for fishing guide services.

Subsistence Fishing

In a survey conducted on behalf of ADF&G in Meyers Chuck, the community demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaska communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 100% of residents used subsistence salmon, 80% used other types fish (herring, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), 0% marine mammals and 90% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting 413.87 lbs per person per year. The daily per capita harvest of wild food was 1.13 lbs (1987 report). These statistics emphasize the importance of subsistence for these communities. Compositional breakdown of subsistence harvest illustrates the relative importance of each resource: salmon 25.33%, other fish 41.96, land mammals 11.60%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs 2.23%, marine invertebrates 15.42%, and vegetation 3.46%.

In 1999, Meyers Chuck had only one Alaska salmon household subsistence permit, and the catch was mainly sockeye. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Pelican (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Pelican lies on the northwest coast of Chichagof Island in Lisianski Inlet. Most of the community is built on pilings over the tidelands. The Island is part of the world's largest coastal temperate rainforest, the Tongass National Forest. The area encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

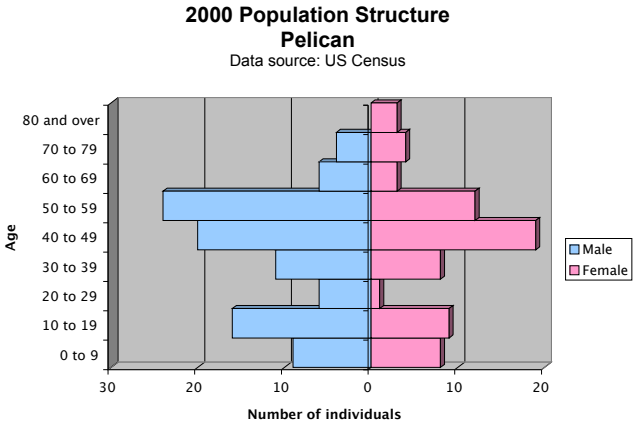
Demographic Profile

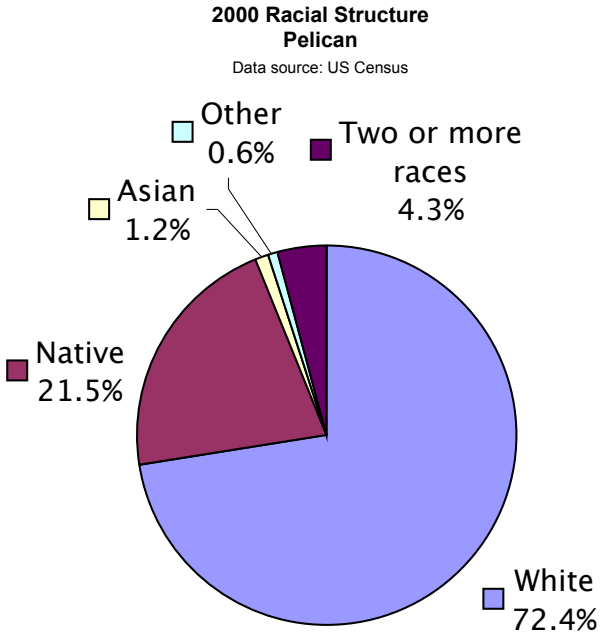
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Pelican was 163. The initial community population was just over 100 in the 1960s. Total population numbers for Pelican were at a maximum in the 1990s when there were over 200 residents, a steady increase since the early 1900s. There were more males (58.9%) than females (41.1%) in Pelican according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was 72.4% White, 21.5% Alaska Native or American Indian, 1.2% Asian, and 0.6% classified themselves as 'other.' Overall, 4.3% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 25.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 0.6% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 42.5 years, considerably higher than the national median age of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 25.8% of the population was under 19 years of age while 20.3% of the population was over 55 years of age.

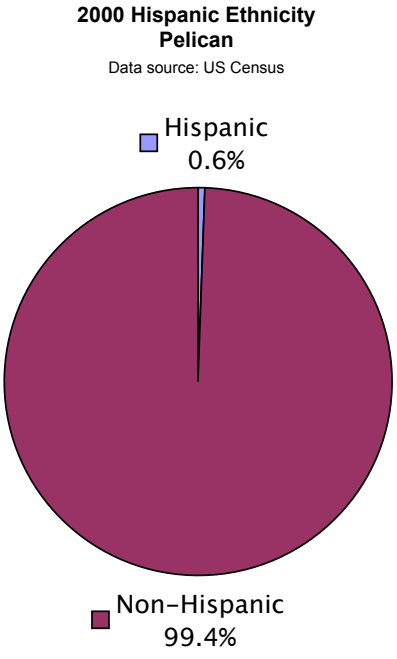
There were 94 housing units in Pelican—48 permanent dwellings, 13 dwellings used seasonally, and 33 vacant dwellings. At the time of the 2000 Census, only 1.2% of the population lived in group quarters. About 87.1% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, while 21.6% held a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

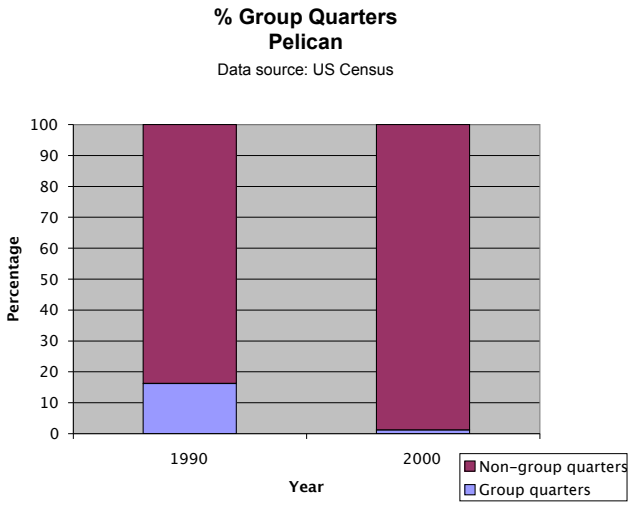
Previously a Russian settlement and then a gold mining community, the town of 'Pelican' was named after the vessel that transported fish from the area to Sitka when a cold storage plant was developed in 1938. A store, office, sawmill, post office, and sauna had been erected by 1939. A school and cannery were developed in the 1940s. A boardwalk serves as the town's main thoroughfare, due to the lack of flat land.

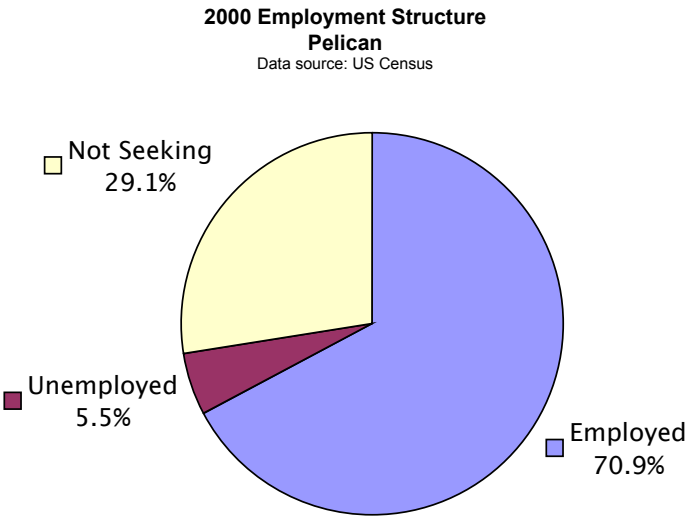






After having been on the increase for a couple decades, the population has declined since 1995. This can again be attributed to changes in the commercial fishing industry and the impact on fisherman and processing plant operations. In addition, during late 1995, the Pelican Seafoods plant shut down and ownership changed, causing several months of great uncertainty over the plant and town's future.





Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing, including crabbing and seafood processing, are the mainstays of Pelican's economy. Fishing vessels deliver fish to be sold at Pelican Seafoods, the local fish processing and cold storage plant. Most employment is at Pelican Seafoods, which also owns the electric utility, a fuel company, and the store. The plant processes black cod, halibut, lingcod, rockfish, and salmon. The City and school provide some employment. A total of 100 commercial fishing permits were held by 41 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 70.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an unemployment rate of 5.5%. A seemingly high 29.1% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries – 4.7% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $57,083 and the per capita income was $29,347.

Governance

The City of Pelican was incorporated as a second-class city in 1943 but was reclassified by the State Local Boundary Commission as a first-class city in 1974. The City of Pelican has a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials. Pelican is not located within an organized borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The City of Pelican implements a 4% sales tax and a 6.0 mills property tax. Pelican Traditional council is the village council. Pelican belongs to the regional Native non-profit organization Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska. The community was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is therefore not federally recognized as a Native village. Consequently it is not allotted land under ANCSA.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Juneau, as is the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

Pelican is accessible only by sea and air and is essentially dependent on floatplanes and the Alaska State Ferry for transportation. Daily scheduled air taxi services are available from Juneau and Sitka. Facilities include a State-owned seaplane base, a small boat harbor, dock, and State ferry terminal. Pelican is on the route of the Alaska Marine Highway ferry system. The ferry provides two monthly departures during summer months, and one monthly departure during winter.

Cargo barges deliver goods on a similar schedule.

The City of Pelican owns and operates a piped water system in the community. Water is derived from a dam and reservoir on Pelican Creek, and is treated. The City has obtained funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to replace the disinfectant system and transmission lines for the water system. About two-thirds of area residents are connected to the piped system. The City completed a piped sewage system with ocean outfall in 1989. Four large septic tanks are used in Pelican and the City hires a disposal truck from Juneau to pump sludge about four times a year. The City provides garbage collection services, recycling, and incinerates the refuse at the landfill.

Pelican Utility Company supplies the community with hydro- and diesel-powered electricity. Health services are provided by the Pelican Health Clinic owned by the city. There is no local police force, but a volunteer fire department provides emergency services. Pelican is within the Pelican City School District and there is one school with 2.5 full-time teachers and 11 students. Pelican is developing its tourism industry and there are already many businesses including at least five accommodation providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Pelican. According to the ADF&G and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 100 permits were held by 41 permit holders in Pelican in 2000 (59 fished). There were 16 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 21 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 25 crew members claiming residence in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Pelican was involved in halibut (29 vessels), sablefish (19 vessels), other groundfish (26 vessels), and salmon (95 vessels) fisheries in 2000 (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Pelican in 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 20 permits issued for halibut in Pelican in 2000 (15 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to three mechanical jigs (one fished), 12 longline vessels under 60 feet (9 permits fished), and 5 longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There was one permit issued for the herring fishery in Pelican for a purse seine in southeast waters (not fished).

Sablefish: A total of 12 sablefish permits were issued in 2000, all of which were fished. Permits pertained to 8 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters, 2 longline vessels over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters, 2 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters, and 2 longline vessels over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other Groundfish: A total of 24 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish (7 fished). Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod mechanical jig in statewide waters, 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (none fished), 8 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (one permit fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters, one demersal shelf rockfish hand troll in southeast waters (not fished), 2 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished), one demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll in southeast waters (not fished), one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig in southeast waters (not fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished).

Crab: One permit was issued for crab in 2000, which was fished and pertained to Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Five permits were issued for other shellfish in Pelican in 2000 (one fished). Permits pertained to 3 octopi/squid pot gear vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (no permits fished), one shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (not fished), and one sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters.

Salmon: A total of 37 permits were issued for the salmon fishery (22 fished). Salmon permits pertained to 15 hand trolls in statewide waters (6 fished) and 22 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters.

Two seafood processing plants were in operation in Pelican in 2000 and filed 'Intent to Operate' for 2003. Pelican Seafoods has the capability to process groundfish, halibut, high-seas salmon, salmon, and sablefish. The plant also has harbor facilities used by the community.

It was announced in July 2003 that Pelican would receive $92,641 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services when fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were nine saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Pelican in 2002 and seven businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 249 sport fishing licenses sold in Pelican in 2000, 53 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Pelican. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 100% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 94.8% used salmon, 100% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), 27.1% used marine mammals and a high percentage, 92.3%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1987 was 355.13 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 16.99% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 33.51%, 31.24% land mammals, 2.11% marine mammals, 0.4% birds and eggs, 13.12% marine invertebrates, and 2.64% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Pelican made up 229% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 13 permits were held by households in Pelican for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye was the main component of the salmon harvest. Residents of Pelican who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Petersburg (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Petersburg lies along the northwest end of Mitkof Island, where the Wrangell Narrows meet Frederick Sound. It is located about midway between Juneau and Ketchikan. The area encompasses 43.9 square miles of land and 2.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

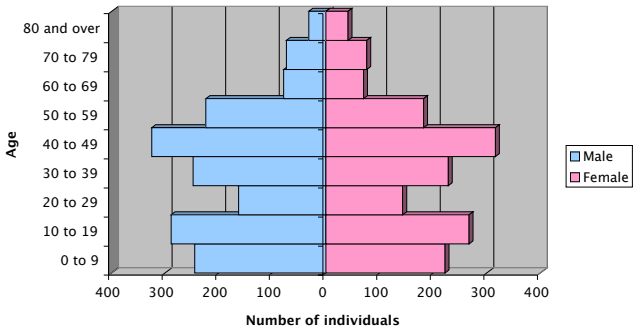
According to the 2000 U. S. Census, the population of Petersburg was 3,224. Population numbers have risen steadily since the early decades of the 1900s and are now at a maximum. There were slightly more males (52.1%) than females (47.9%) in 2000 according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (81.6%), followed by American Indian and Alaska Native (7.2%), Asian (2.8%), Black or African American (0.3%), Pacific Islander (0.2%), and 1.9% classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 6.0% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 12% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number (2.9%) of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 36.2, similar to the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to Census data, 31.7% of the population was under 19 years of age while 17.1% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

There were 1,367 housing units in Petersburg, 127 of which were designated vacant in 2000 and of these, 25 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, 1.4% of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 87.8% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher while 17.7% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

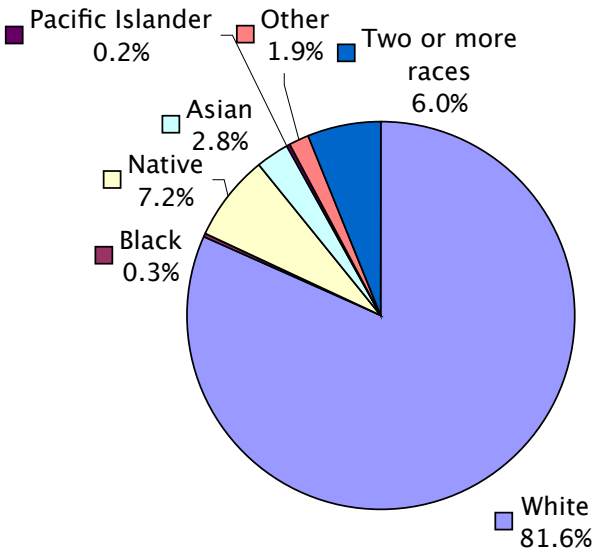
History

Tlingit Indians from Kake used the north end of Mitkof Island as a summer fish camp, although some reportedly began living year-round at the site. Petersburg was eventually named after Peter Buschmann, a Norwegian immigrant and a pioneer in the cannery business, who arrived in the late 1890s. He built the Icy Strait Packing Company cannery, a sawmill, and a dock by 1900. His family's homesteads grew into this community, populated largely by people

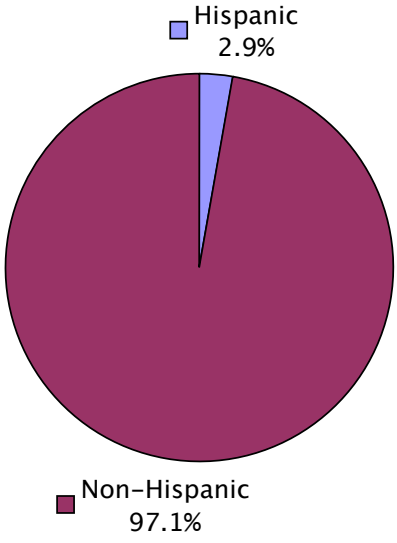
2000 Population Structure
Petersburg
Data source: US Census



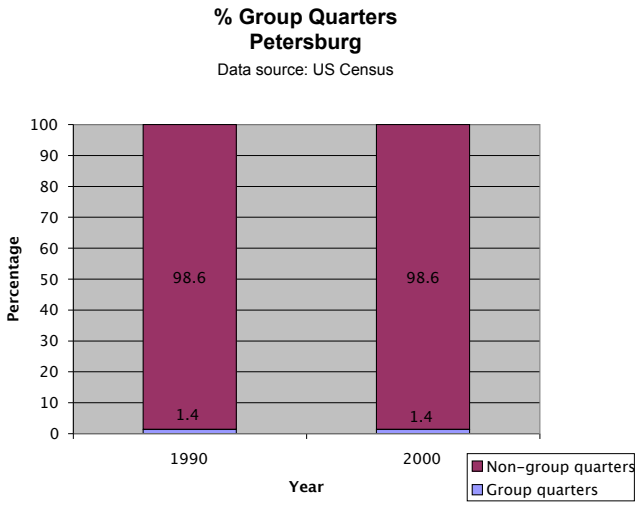
2000 Racial Structure
Petersburg
Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Petersburg
Data source: US Census



of Scandinavian origin. The town is still known as 'Little Norway.' In 1910, a city was formed, and by 1920, 600 people lived in Petersburg year-round. During this time, fresh salmon and halibut were packed in glacier ice for shipment. Alaska's first shrimp processor, Alaska Glacier Seafoods, was founded in 1916. A cold storage plant was built in 1926. The cannery has operated continuously, and is now known as Petersburg Fisheries, a subsidiary of Icicle Seafoods, Inc. Across the narrows is the town of Kupreanof, which was once busy with fur farms, a boat repair yard, and a sawmill. Petersburg has developed into one of Alaska's major fishing communities.

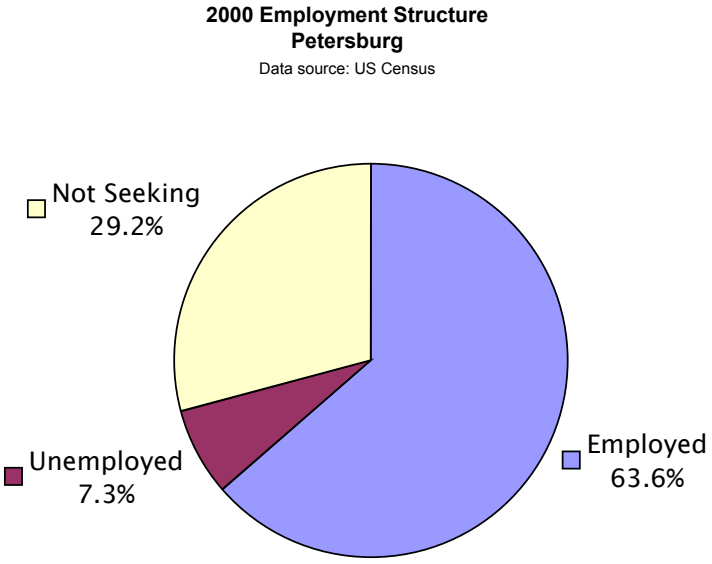


Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Petersburg is based on commercial fishing and timber harvests and is therefore highly seasonal. A total of 1,226 commercial fishing permits were held by 648 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). Several processors operate cold storage, canneries, and custom packing services. The state runs the Crystal Lake Hatchery which contributes to the local salmon resource. Petersburg is the supply and service center for many area logging camps. Independent sportsmen and tourists utilize the local charter boats and lodges, but there is no deep water dock suitable for cruise ships.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 63.6% of the potential labor force was employed with a 7.3% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 29.2% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force (though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries), and 5% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $40,028 and the per capita income was $25,827.



Governance

The City of Petersburg was incorporated in 1910 with a Home Rule charter. The city is governed by a manager form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials. Petersburg is not located within an organized borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The City of Petersburg implements a 6% sales tax and a 4% accommodations tax. There is a 10.17 mills (1.017%) property tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska

The Petersburg Indian Association is the federally recognized tribe located in the community. Although the community of Petersburg is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as an 'Alaska Native Village' entity, it was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and, consequently, has not received ANCSA land allocations.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office located in Kupeanof and an ADF&G office located in Petersburg. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Petersburg is accessible only by air or sea. It is on the mainline Alaska State ferry route. The state-owned James A. Johnson Airport, with a 6,000 foot paved runway, and Lloyd R. Roundtree Seaplane Base allow for scheduled jet and floatplane services. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around $120 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately $200. Harbor facilities include three docks, two petroleum wharves, two barge terminals, three boat harbors with moorage for 700 boats, a boat launch, and boat haul-out. Freight arrives by barge, ferry, or cargo plane. There is no deep water dock for cruise ships.

Water is supplied by a dam at Cabin Creek and is treated, stored and distributed to 80% of homes. Some residents use individual wells or water delivery. Almost all homes are fully plumbed and piped sewage receives primary treatment. The City currently ships baled refuse to Washington State.

Electricity is supplied by Petersburg Municipal Power and Light which purchases electricity from the Tyee Lake Hydro Facility, and also owns the Crystal Lake Hydro Facility and three diesel-fueled generators. Health services are provided by the Petersburg Medical Center which is owned and operated by the City. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department. There are three schools in the Petersburg City School District. Mitkof Middle School has 154 students instructed by 10 teachers, 217 students are instructed by 15 teachers at Petersburg High School, and 18 teachers instruct 252 students at Rae C. Stedman Elementary School.

Petersburg has a well developed tourism industry with numerous businesses catering to visitor services, including over a dozen accommodations providers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Petersburg. According to the ADF&G and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 1,226 permits were held by 468 permit holders in 2000 (831 fished). There were 160 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, another 217 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 530 crew members claiming residence in Petersburg in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Petersburg was involved in herring (44 vessels), halibut (180 vessels), sablefish (64 vessels), other groundfish (158 vessels), and salmon (414 vessels) fisheries in 2000. Landings in Petersburg included 930.97 tons of federally managed fish species, including 766.47 tons of halibut, and 164.5 tons of other groundfish, and 21,660.18 tons of salmon (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for other species in the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Petersburg related to halibut, herring, other finfish, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 221 permits issued for halibut in Petersburg in 2000, 203 of which were actually fished. Permits for halibut pertained to 145 longline vessels under 60 feet (130 fished), one mechanical jig (not fished), and 75 longline vessels over 60 feet (73 fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of 115 permits issued for the herring fishery in Petersburg in 2000 making it one of the major fisheries for the community (58 fished). Permits for herring pertained to 11 purse seine limited to southeast waters (10 permits fished), 6 purse seines limited to Prince William Sound (5 fished), 2 permits for harvesting herring roe with a beach seine in Norton Sound (none fished), 30 food/bait with gillnet in southeast waters (21 fished), 3 gillnets in Security Cove (one fished), 4 gillnets in Bristol Bay (3 fished), 2 gillnets off Nunivak Island (none fished), 2 gillnets in Norton Sound (none fished), 6 permits for harvesting herring food/bait with purse seine in southeast waters (2 fished), 2 permits for harvesting herring food/bait by the pound in southeast waters (none fished), 21 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in northern southeast (16 fished), 17 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in southern southeast (none fished), and 2 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in Prince William Sound (none fished).

Other Finfish: Two permits were issued in Petersburg in 2000 for freshwater fish beach seine in statewide waters (none fished).

Sablefish: A total of 80 sablefish permits were issued (75 fished). Permits pertained to 36 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (33 fished),

18 longline vessels under 60 feet in northern southeast waters (17 fished), 22 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (21fished), and 4 longline vessels over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 158 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish (54 fished). Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters, 83 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (34 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish otter trawl in statewide waters, 6 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), 6 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (2 fished), 22 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (11 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 20 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (2fished), two demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar trolls in southeast waters (none fished), two demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jigs in southeast waters (none fished), and 12 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters (none fished).

Crab: A total of 203 permits were issued in Petersburg for crab in 2000 (171 fished). Permits pertained to one set of Dungeness crab ring nets in southeast waters (not fished), one Dungeness pot gear vessel over 60 feet long in Yakutat (not fished), 27 permits for 300 pots or 100% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (29 permits fished), 17 permits for 225 pots or 75% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (18 permits fished), 31 permits pertained to 150 pots or 50% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (25 permits fished), 31 for 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (21 permits fished), one king crab pot gear vessel under 60 feet in Yakutat, one king crab pot gear vessel under 60 feet in Norton Sound (not fished), one permit for red and blue king crab pot gear in southeast waters (not fished), two permits for red, blue or brown king crab and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters (one permit fished), three brown king crab pot gear vessels in southeast waters, 10 red and blue king crab and Tanner crab pot gear vessels in southeast waters, one brown king crab and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters, 30 red, blue and brown king crab and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters (31 permits fished), 45 Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (34 permits fished), and one Tanner crab pot gear vessel in southeast waters (not fished).

Other shellfish: A total of 73 permits were issued for other shellfish (34 fished). Permits pertained to 8 sets of geoduck clam diving gear in southeast waters (3 fished), one octopi/squid longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 4 shrimp pot gear vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (one fished), 8 shrimp beam trawls in southeast waters (4 fished), 29 shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (13 fished), 17 sets of sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (13 fished), and 6 sets of sea urchin diving gear in southeast waters (none fished).

Salmon: A total of 374 permits were issued in Petersburg in 2000 for the salmon fishery (236 fished). Salmon permits pertained to 59 purse seine restricted to southeast waters (50 permits fished), one purse seine restricted to Prince William Sound (not fished), one purse seine restricted to Kodiak (not fished), 84 drift gillnets in southeast waters (74 permits fished), one drift gillnet limited to the Alaska Peninsula, 25 drift gillnets in Bristol Bay (24 permits fished), one set gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula, 140 hand trolls in statewide waters (41 permits fished), and 62 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (50 permits fished).

A total of 12 seafood processors filed 'Intent to Operate' for 2003, indicating an increase over the seven processors operating in the community in 2000. These seven processors had the capacity to process salmon, high-seas salmon, sablefish, groundfish, halibut, and herring.

It was announced in July 2003 that Petersburg would receive $277,043 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 35 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Petersburg in 2002 and 20 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 3,985 sport fishing licenses sold in Petersburg in 2000, 1,432 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities where subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Petersburg. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 96.9% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 96.9% used salmon, 87.6% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), and no households used marine mammals, although a fairly high percentage (80.3%) used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for 1987 was 197.67 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 22.92% salmon, 22.49% non-salmon fish, 28.95% land mammals, marine mammals did not factor as a significant percentage of the composition of subsistence foods, birds and eggs accounted for only 1.80% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 19.49%, and vegetation made up 4.36%. The wild food harvest in Petersburg made up 128% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 77 permits were held by households in Petersburg for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest. Residents of Petersburg and members of Petersburg Indian Association who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Point Baker (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Located on the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, Point Baker is 142 miles south of Juneau and 50 miles west of Wrangell. The area encompasses 1.0 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Point Baker is one of the very small communities scattered over the Southeast Alaskan landscape, hidden inside a cove or behind a cape or an island. In 2000 the village had 35 inhabitants. The community was overwhelmingly White (91.4%). About 2.9% of the population was Alaska Native or American Indian, and 5.7% were of two or more races. A total of 8.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. Some houses were vacant due to seasonal use at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census.

The gender ratio in Point Baker was relatively balanced, at 51.4% male and 48.6% female. The median age was 42.8 years, significantly older than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years.

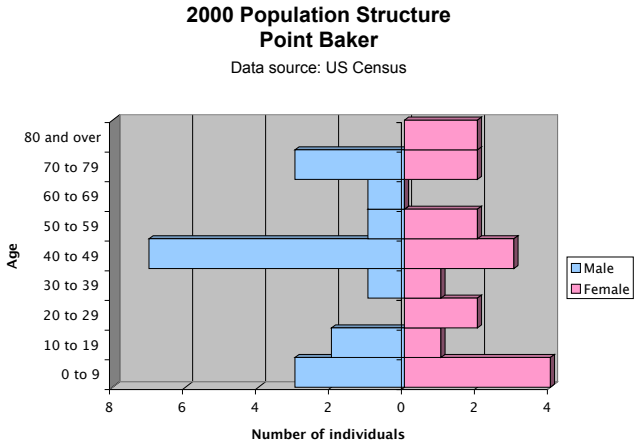
In terms of educational attainment, 91.4% of residents had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling at the time of the 2000 Census. About 8.6% of the population never completed 12th grade, and no one in the community had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

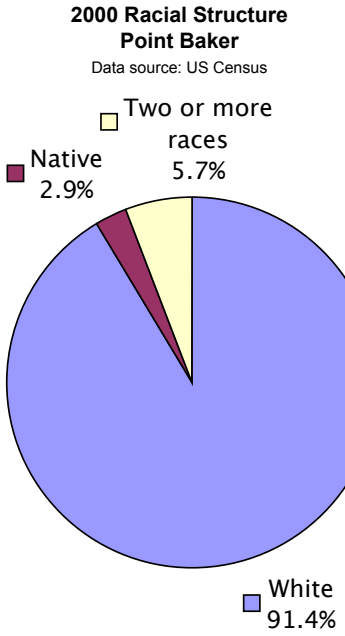
History

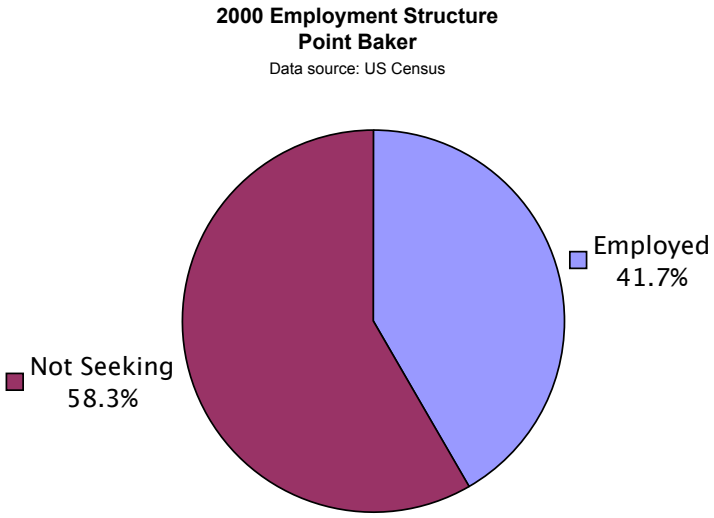
Point Baker is one of the oldest place-names of Euro-American origin in Alaska. It was named in 1793 by Captain George Vancouver while sailing near Prince of Wales Island, naming it after the Second Lieutenant on his ship "The Discovery."

Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two groups historically occupied the island making their living with an elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices as well as intricate trading networks.

These groups, especially the Haida (most numerous at the time), were connected fairly early to the 18th Century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries that arrived to the area at the end of the 19th Century







encountered an almost depopulated island devastated by smallpox and measles. Haida and Tlingit populations are still present in many communities on the Island.

Initially Point Baker was a non-permanent post exclusively related to the fishing industry. The first floating fish packer came to Point Baker in 1919, and fish buying continued until the 1930s. Dozens of tents, occupied by hand-trollers working in the area, were temporally set up along its shore.

In the 1930s the area was opened to permanent settlement by the U.S. Forest Service. The first services, including stores and a post office, were installed in the early 1940s. In 1955, Point Baker was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest. A floating dock was built by the State in 1961; larger docks replaced it in 1968. This fishing community is, like many of the small communities on the island, experiencing a decline in population.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Point Baker is an extremely small community with little or no opportunities for a cash economy. Its almost exclusive productive activity is fishing. In 2000, 27 residents held commercial fishing permits. Most fishermen in the area operate hand troll gear, with small vessels and small operations. Subsistence activities or sport hunting and fishing complement the local economy as a food source, but also as an income source. The targeted species include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab.

Approximately 41.7% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census. There was officially no unemployment, but 58.3% of residents age 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not looking for work). The annual median per capita income in Point Baker was $12,580 and the median household income was $28,000. Only 4.9% of the population was reportedly living below the poverty level.

Governance

Point Baker is an unincorporated village in an unorganized area. Although this is a mostly White community, the village belongs to the Sealaska Native Corporation. The inhabitants of Point Baker, in order to access state or federal offices, have to travel. The closest ADF&G offices are nearby in Craig or Ketchikan. The nearest BCIS office is in Ketchikan. NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

The community of Point Baker is accessible by sea and air. Floatplanes, helicopters, barges, and skiffs serve the town. Although there is no airport or ferry service, a state-owned seaplane base and heliport serves chartered flights from Ketchikan. Point Baker is not connected with the Prince of Wales Island road system. The community has a dock and boat harbor. Barges deliver cargo from Wrangell.

Point Baker is a very small community with little or no facilities. It does not have a school or police department. Very basic health care is provided by the local EMS or the Prince of Wales Island Area EMS. There are no centralized systems of water distribution, sewage treatment, or power generation. Power is provided by individual generators.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although this is a very small community there is significant involvement in the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 27 members of the community held 48 commercial fishing permits (27 fished). The village also had 8 owners of vessels working on federal fisheries, 22 owners of salmon fishing boats, and 18 residents registered as crewmen. The following section is a detailed overview of the commercial fishing permits held by Point Baker residents in 2000.

Halibut: There were 11 permits for halibut issued in Point Baker (9 fished). The permits included: six longline permits with statewide range for vessels under 60 feet in length (all were fished), three longline permits with statewide range for vessels over 60 feet (all were fished), one dinglebar troll permit with statewide range (not fished), and one mechanical jig with statewide range (not fished).

Salmon: The bulk of Point Baker's permits were in the salmon fisheries. The village had 34 permits (24 fished). The permits included: 17 statewide permits for hand trollers (6 fished), 11 statewide permits for power gurdy troll (11 fished), and 6 dinglebar permits for the southeast region (7 fished).

Crab: There was one permit to harvest Dungeness crab in the southeast with ring nets. The permit was not fished.

Other Groundfish: There were two statewide longline permits for miscellaneous saltwater finfish for vessels under 60 feet (none fished).

In Point Baker there were no processing facilities. Its small fleet delivered landings to other harbors in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, Point Baker issued 107 sport fishing license; 23 were purchased by Alaska residents. This small number of licenses does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by outsiders getting their permits here or elsewhere. Residents mostly rely on subsistence fishing. In 2002 the village also had six licensed businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity, three for freshwater guide businesses and three for saltwater guide businesses.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are very important to Point Baker residents. In 1996, 100% of local households used some type of subsistence resources. In that year, 100% of households used subsistence salmon, 100% used non-salmon fish (herring, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sole, char, and trout), and 100% used marine invertebrates. Residents harvested 288.6 lbs of subsistence resources per capita in 1996, with a daily per capita harvest of 0.8 lbs. The subsistence harvest was comprised of salmon (28.6%), non-salmon fish (30.7%), land mammals (16.4%), marine invertebrates (20.1%), and vegetation (4.2%).

In 1999 Point Baker had four Alaska salmon household subsistence permits accounting for slightly more than 150 fish (mostly pink salmon). In addition, the residents of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Port Alexander (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

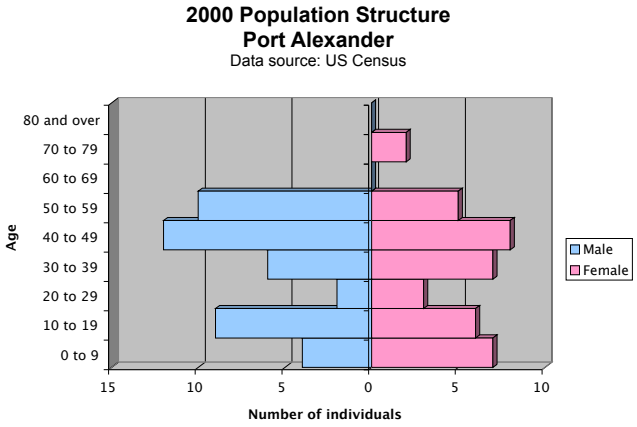
Port Alexander is located on the south end of Baranof Island, 65 miles south of Sitka. The area encompasses 3.8 square miles of land and 11.3 square miles of water.

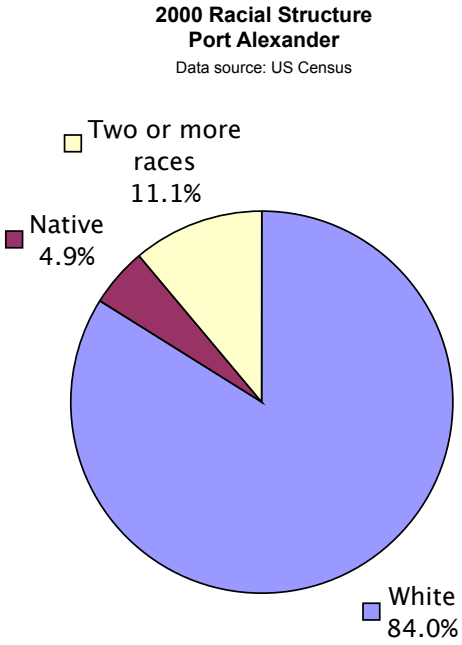
Demographic Profile

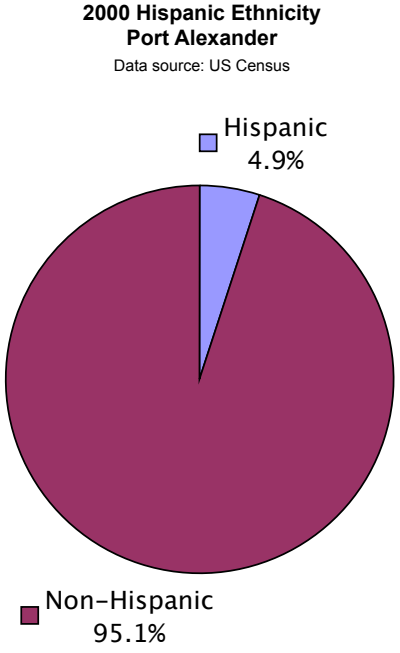
In 2000 Port Alexander had a total of 81 residents in 34 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (84.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (4.9%), and two or more races (11.1%). A total of 13.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 4.9% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup was significantly skewed, at 53.1% male and 46.9% female. The median age was 37.8 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 88.4% of residents 25 years of age or older held a high school diploma.

History

Baranof Island and the surrounding areas are the traditional territories of Athabascan Indians. Captain George Vancouver became the first White explorer to visit the area in 1795. The site was named in 1949 by Captain Tebenkov, Govenor of the Russian American colonies at the time. Permanent European settlement did not occur in Port Alexander until the early 1900s, when fishermen and fishing families established a store, trading company, and other facilities. The collapse of fish stocks, along with WWII, caused serious economic turmoil for Port Alexander in the mid-twentieth century. Although the town has long been a hub for fishermen who work the productive waters of Chatham Strait, the permanent population of Port Alexander has remained small.







Infrastructure

Current Economy

The local economy of Port Alexander is primarily dependent on the commercial fishing industry. In addition, most residents supplement their incomes by using subsistence resources. The unemployment rate in 2000 was 6.3%, and 33.3% of residents 16 years

of age and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 22.9% of individuals were living in poverty. The median annual per capita income was $14,767, and the median annual household income was $31,563.

Governance

Port Alexander was incorporated as a second-class city in 1974. Prior to that time, it was under the jurisdiction of the Sitka Borough. It is now located outside of any organized borough. It has a weak mayor form of government. The city administers a 4% sales tax and a 6% accommodations tax. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Sitka. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Petersburg. The nearest office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Skagway.

Facilities

Port Alexander is accessible by floatplane, via a state-owned seaplane base, and by boat. The marine facilities include a dock and small boat harbor. There are no roads in the community.

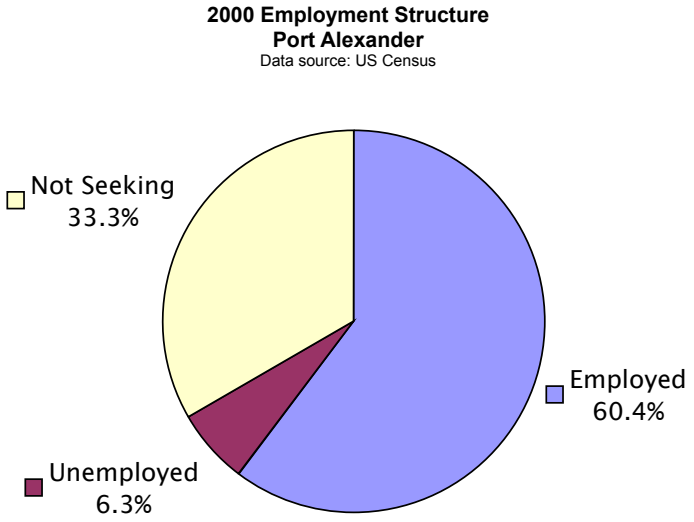
Most local homes have plumbing. The city has an operating water system, but no sewer system. Electricity is generated by individual household diesel generators. Most residents must go outside the community for health care services, groceries, and other services. There is one small K-12 school in the community with two teachers and 21 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Despite its relatively small size, Port Alexander is heavily involved in commercial fishing. In 2000, there were 15 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 20 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries (salmon) who resided in the community. In addition, there were 27 registered crew members. Thirty-five local residents held a total of 76 commercial fishing permits, primarily in the salmon, halibut, and groundfish fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial fishing permits issued to Port Alexander residents in 2000.

Halibut: Eighteen residents held a total of 19 permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included the following: 13 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (all 13 fished), one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (one fished), and 5 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (5 fished).



Sablefish: Five local residents held six commercial permits in the sablefish fishery. These permits included the following: 4 sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (4 fished), one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the northern part of the southeast region (one fished), and one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished).

Other Groundfish: Fourteen residents held a total of 21 permits in the groundfish fishery. These permits included the following: six lingcod dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (one fished), seven miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (two fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll permits in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one was actually fished), three demersal shelf rockfish longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished), one demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll permit for the southeast region (none fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permit for the southeast region (none fished).

Other (Non-crab) Shellfish: Two local residents held three commercial permits in the shellfish fishery. These permits included the following: one shrimp beam trawl permit for the southeast region (not fished), and

two shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Thirty-five local residents held a total of 76 commercial permits for the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: 12 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (5 fished), and 15 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (14 fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processing plants and, therefore, no registered landings in Port Alexander.

Sport Fishing

Although sport fishing activities in Port Alexander are limited by comparison to larger cities in southeast Alaska, sport fishing is part of the local economy. Sport fishing license sales in 2000 for Port Alexander totaled 64—most of them (50) to non-Alaska residents. In 2000, there were three registered saltwater sport fishing guides and two freshwater guides in the community. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, and trout.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources provide an important supplement to the formal economy in Port Alexander. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1987 that 100% of households in Port Alexander used subsistence resources. Approximately 94.3% of households used subsistence salmon (including all five species of Pacific salmon), and 100% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially halibut, cod, rockfish, and char). Approximately 14.5% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals) for subsistence, and 85.5% of households used marine invertebrates (including clams, crabs, octopus, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Port Alexander in 1987 was 311.7 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (22.4%), non-salmon fish (22.5%), land mammals (34.8%), marine mammals (0.8%), birds and bird eggs (0.4%), marine invertebrates (10.0%), and vegetation (9.1%).

Residents of Port Alexander who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Port Protection (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Located on the western side of the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, Port Protection is 145 miles south of Juneau and 50 miles west of Wrangell. It lies in the Tongass National Forest. The area encompasses 4.5 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Port Protection is one of many small communities scattered over the Southeast Alaskan landscape, hidden inside a cove or behind a cape or an island. In 2000, there were 63 residents in the village. The community was predominantly White (87.3%), but also had Asian residents (1.6%), and residents belonging to two or more racial groups (11.1%). A total of 11.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 4.8% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. In terms of housing, all residents lived in households rather than group quarters.

The gender ratio was extremely unbalanced, at 60.3% male and 39.7% female. The median age of 42.4 years was significantly older than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. The bulk of the population (52.4%) was between 35 and 54 years of age, and 16% of residents were over 55 years.

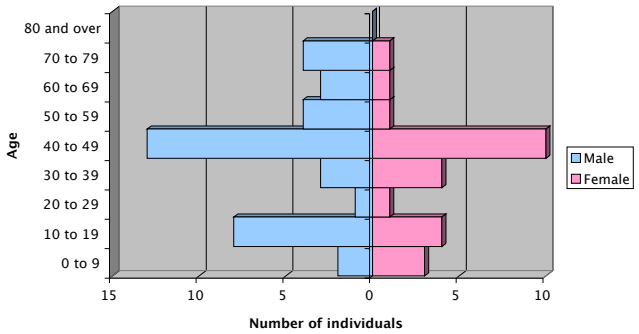
In terms of educational attainment, 90.6% of residents 25 years of age or older held a high school degree in the year 2000. Approximately 24.5% of residents held a bachelor's degree or higher, and only 9.4% never completed 12th grade.

History

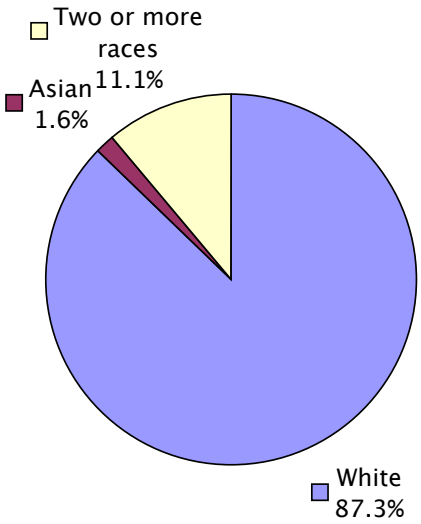
Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two Native American groups historically occupied the island, making their living with a very elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices, and intricate trading networks.

These groups, especially the Haida, the most numerous at the time, were connected fairly early to the 18th century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries that arrived to the area at the end of the 19th century encountered an almost depopulated island

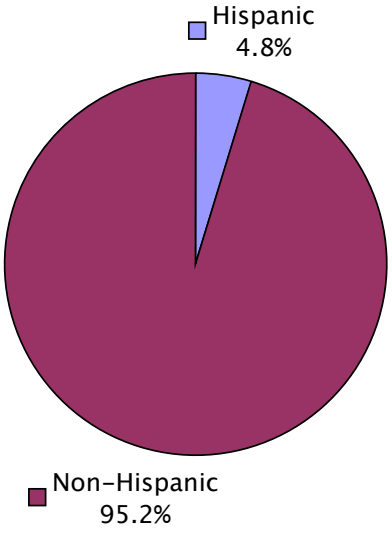
2000 Population Structure
Port Protection
Data source: US Census



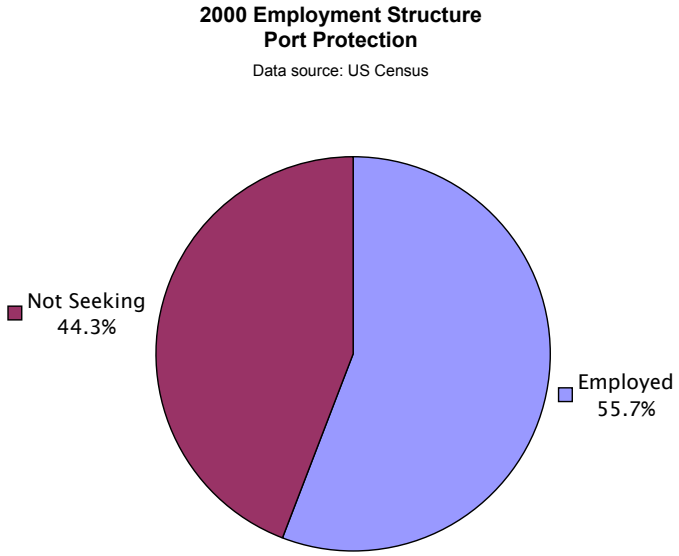
2000 Racial Structure
Port Protection
Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure
Port Protection
Data source: US Census



devastated by smallpox and measles. "Wooden Wheel" Johnson became the first Euro-American resident in the early 1900s. His store, fuel dock and fish-buying scow enabled trollers to stop for supplies and safe anchor on their trips north and south. In 1946, Laurel "Buckshot" Woolery opened the B.S. Trading Post and fish-buying station. In the 1950s a warehouse was built with a plan to eventually create a shrimp cannery. The cannery idea was never realized, and the building now stands empty. Woolery closed his trading post in 1973. State land disposal programs have enabled the area to be permanently settled. Today's Port Protection is a completely non-Native community.



Infrastructure

Current Economy

Port Protection does not offer many economic alternatives. It is a community focused on different aspects of the fishing industry, although there has been an appreciable shift from being exclusively centered in commercial fishing to a diversification that comprises sport fishing. This shift has brought an element of seasonality to the employment structure of Port Protection. Some residents have retooled their ships and businesses from commercial fishing to sport fishing charter providers.

Local residents rely on subsistence harvesting to complement their diets and economies. The targeted species are deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab. The employment structure of the community shows that a 55.7% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the Census. In addition, according to Census data, there was no unemployment in 2000, and 44.3% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment.

In 2000, the median per capita income in Port Protection was $12,057 and the median household income was $10,938. A surprising 57.5% of the population was living below the poverty level.

Government

Port Protection is an unincorporated village in an unorganized area. Although this is a mostly White community, the regional Native corporation of the area, with its headquarters in Juneau, is the SeaAlaska Native Corporation.

The residents of Port Protection, in order to access state or federal offices have to travel. The closest ADF&G offices are in Craig, Wrangell, Petersburg or Ketchikan. The nearest BCIS office is in Ketchikan and NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Port Protection is a very small community with little or no facilities. The school had 24 students and two teachers in 2000. The community does not have a permanent police force. Very basic health care is provided by the local EMS and the Prince of Wales Island EMS. Although there are no centralized sewage treatment or power distribution systems available, spring water is available from a water tank maintained by the Port Protection Community Association. Power is provided by individual generators. A few facilities (lodges and one B&B) provide accommodations to visitors.

The community is accessible by floatplane and skiff. A State-owned seaplane base is available. Residents receive mail via a community mail pouch delivered to the trading post. The trading post also provides groceries, fuel, and basic hardware. Port Protection has a boat harbor and launch ramp. The community does not have an airport, direct ferry service, or a connection to the Prince of Wales Island road system. Freight arrives by chartered boat or floatplane.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

The community of Port Protection has a unique relationship with the fishing industry. In this case there is not a lot of direct engagement in fisheries through permit holding, registered crewmen, or local ownership of vessels. In 2000, the community had a single permit holder with a single permit. The permit was for hand troll gear, and was not fished. Several other year-round residents hold commercial fishing permits, but their information is not included here because they maintain post office boxes in nearby communities.

The community, however, has a great deal of involvement through its harbor activities. Nine vessels were home-ported in Port Protection: two were fishing for halibut, and the remaining seven were fishing for salmon. There are no records of landings for Port Protection, and no processors located in the community. A Norquest fish-buying station is located in Port Protection and is active in both winter and summer, purchasing primarily salmon and halibut.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 no sport fishing licenses were issued in the community. This fact does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by outsiders who got their permits elsewhere. Local residents mostly rely on subsistence harvests for consumption. In 2002, the village had two licensed businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity: one was focused on freshwater guide activities, while the other worked in saltwater fisheries.

Subsistence Fishing

Although there is no systematic survey data available for Port Protection, a 1996 ADF&G report states that the daily harvest of wild food in the community for that year was 1.25 lbs per capita. This statistic emphasizes the importance of subsistence practices for the daily economy of the community. In 1999, the town did not have a single salmon subsistence permit.

Finally, Port Protection residents who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

* Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Noyes Island, Port Protection, Tokeen, Tuxekan, and Whale Pass combined.

Sitka (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Sitka is located on the west coast of Baranof Island on Sitka Sound in southeast Alaska. An extinct volcano, Mount Edgecumbe, rises 3,200 feet above the community. The area encompasses 2,874.0 square miles of land and 1,937.5 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

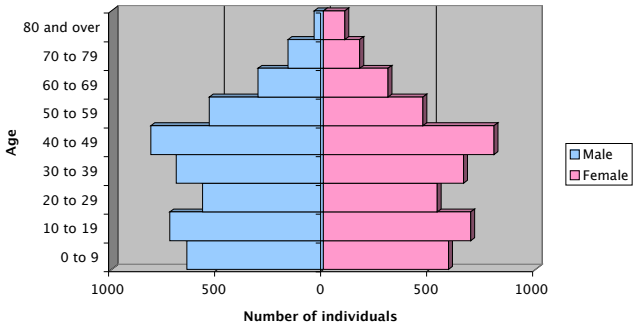
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Sitka was 8,835. Population numbers have risen steadily since the late 1800s with drastic population increases occurring in the 1880s, 1950s and 1960s. The genders were relatively balanced in 2000 with 51% male and 49% female. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (68.5%), 18.6% American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.8% Asian, 0.3% Black or African American, 0.4% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 0.9% classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 7.5% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 24.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 3.3% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 35.2 years, comparable to the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 30.1% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 17.1% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

There were 3,560 housing units in Sitka, 372 of which were designated vacant in 2000 and of these, 169 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of U.S. Census in 2000, 31% of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 90.6% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 census data while 29.5% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

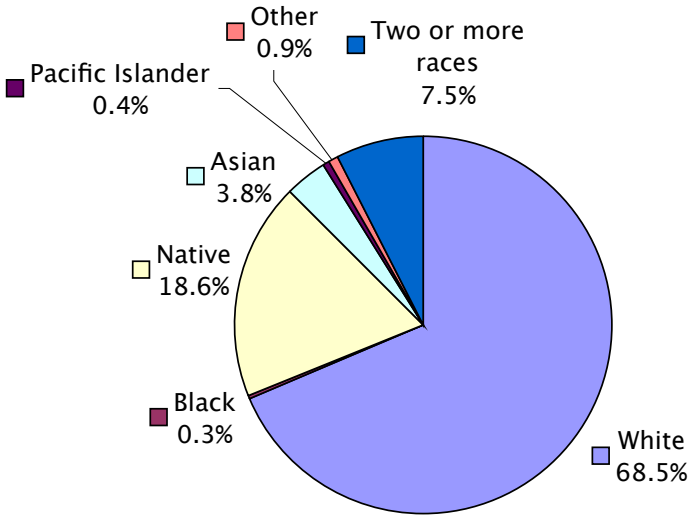
History

Sitka was originally inhabited by a tribe of Tlingits who called the village "Shee Atika." It was discovered by the Russian Vitus Bering expedition in 1741, and the site became "New Archangel" in 1799. St. Michael's Redoubt trading post and fort were built on this site by Alexander Baranof, manager of the Russian-American Company. Tlingits burned down the fort and looted the

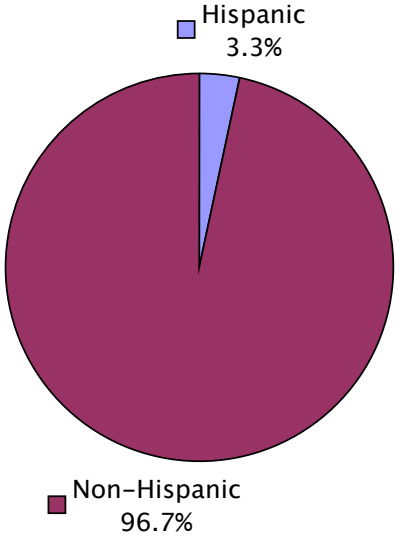
2000 Population Structure
Sitka
Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure
Sitka
Data source: US Census



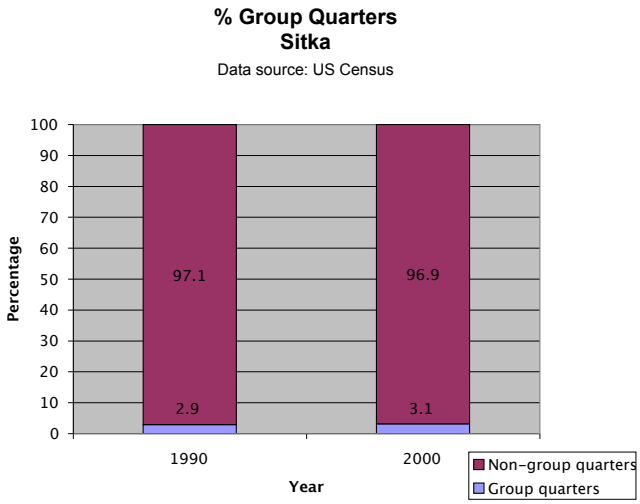
2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Sitka
Data source: US Census

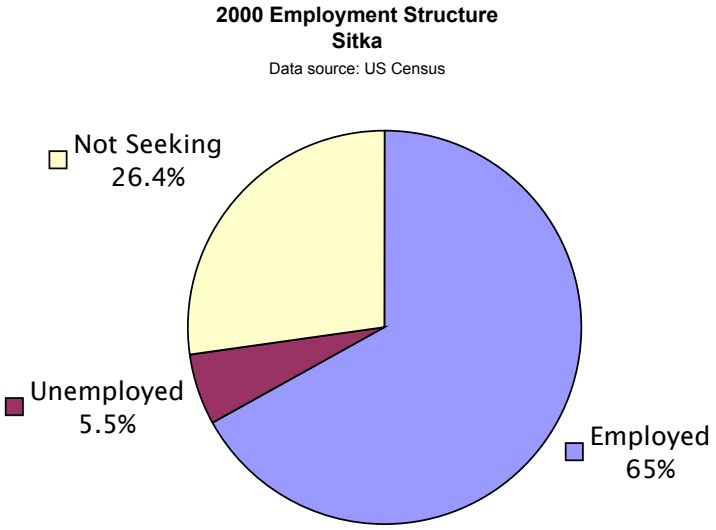


warehouse in 1802. In 1804, the Russians retaliated by destroying the Tlingit Fort in the Battle of Sitka.

This was the last major stand by the Tlingits against the Russians, and the Indians evacuated the area until about 1822. By 1808, Sitka was the capital of Russian Alaska. Baranof was Governor from 1790 through 1818. During the mid-1800s, Sitka was the major port on the north Pacific coast, with ships calling from many nations. Furs destined for European and Asian markets were the main export, but salmon, lumber, and ice were also exported to Hawaii, Mexico and California.

After the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. in 1867, Sitka remained the capital of the Territory until 1906, when the seat of government was moved to Juneau. A Presbyterian missionary, Sheldon Jackson, started a school, and in 1878 one of the first canneries in Alaska was built in Sitka. During the early 1900s, gold mines contributed to its growth, and the City was eventually incorporated in 1913. During WW II the town was fortified and the U.S. Navy built an air base on Japonski Island across the harbor, with 30,000 military personnel and over 7,000 civilians. After the war, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) converted some of the buildings to be used as a boarding school for Alaska Natives - Mt. Edgecumbe High School. A large pulp mill began operating in Silver Bay in 1960. In 1971, the City and Borough governments were unified.





Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Sitka is relatively diverse, including fishing, fish processing, tourism, government, transportation, retail, and health care services. Cruise ships bring over 200,000 visitors annually and numerous businesses cater to tourism, including fishing charters, sightseeing tours, and visitor accommodations. Sitka Sound Seafood and the Seafood Producers Co-op are major employers. Regional health care services, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard also employ a number of residents. A total of 1,369 commercial fishing permits were held by 586 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

At the time of the 2000 Census, 65.0% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 5.5% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 42.6% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 26.4% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $51,901 and the per capita income was $23,622.

Governance

The City and Borough of Sitka became a unified Home Rule municipality in 1971 when the city and borough governments were unified. The city is governed by a mayor and six-member city council. The Sitka government administers a 5% sales tax, a 6% accommodations tax, a tax of two-cents per gallon on fuel, and a 6.0 mills (0.6%) property tax. Sealaska Corporation, the for-profit Native corporation, holds property rights in the Sitka area. In addition, the regional Native non-profit Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA) and the local village corporation of Shee Atika also provide services

to local residents. The total land to which Sitka is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located locally in Sitka, and the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is located in Juneau. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

Sitka is accessible by air and sea. The State-owned Rocky Gutierrez Airport on Japonski Island has a 6,500 foot paved and lighted runway, an instrument landing system, and a 24-hour FAA Flight Service Station. Daily jet service is provided, and several scheduled air taxis, air charters, and helicopter services are available. Roundtrip flights to Anchorage are available and cost approximately $220. The City and Borough operate five small boat harbors with a total of 1,350 stalls and a seaplane base on Sitka Sound, at Baranof Warm Springs Bay. There is a breakwater at Thompson Harbor, but no deep draft dock. A boat launch, haul-out, boat repairs and other services are available. Cruise ships anchor in the Harbor and lighter visitors to shore, however, a new lightering facility is needed. The Alaska Marine Highway system (state ferry) has a docking facility. Freight arrives by barge and cargo plane.

Water is derived from a reservoir on Blue Lake and Indian River and treated and stored before being distributed to most residenta in Sitka. Approximately 95% of residents are also connected to the piped and treated sewage system. Refuse is collected by a private firm under contract by the City. The Borough has begun planning for a new landfill site.

The Borough owns and operates Sitka Electric Company which has hydroelectric facilities at Blue Lake and Green Lake, and a diesel-fueled generator at Indian River. Health services are provided by the Sitka Community Hospital and the SEARHC-operated Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Schools in Sitka are operated by the Sitka Borough School District. There are two elementary schools, one middle school, three high schools and one correspondence school in Sitka, with a total of 123 teachers and 1,882 students. Sitka has a well-developed tourism industry and there are several businesses including numerous accommodations and guided tour providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Sitka. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 1369 permits were held by 586 permit holders in Sitka in 2000 (888 fished). There were 233 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 288 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 658 crew members claiming residence. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Sitka was involved in herring (17 vessels), halibut (277 vessels), sablefish (159 vessels), other groundfish (331 vessels), and salmon (629 vessels) fisheries. Landings in Sitka for the year 2000 included 4,269.11 tons of federal fish, including 1,081.89 tons of halibut, 569.99 tons of other groundfish (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for other species in the community is unavailable), and 8,087.729 tons of salmon.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Sitka for 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 258 permits issued for halibut in Sitka in 2000 (210 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to seven hand trolls, 178 longline vessels under 60 feet (149 fished), 5 dinglebar trolls (3 fished), 5 mechanical jigs (one fished), and 63 longline vessels over 60 feet (54 fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of 32 permits issued for the herring fishery in Sitka in 2000 (25 fished that year). Permits for herring pertained to three purse seine limited to southeast waters, three purse seine limited to Bristol Bay, three permits for harvesting herring food/bait with gillnet in southeast waters (none fished),

* Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Katlian, Mount Edgecumbe, and Sitka combined.* Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Katlian, Mount Edgecumbe, and Sitka combined.

one gillnet in Security Cove (not fished), one gillnet in Bristol Bay (not fished), two permits for harvesting herring food/bait with purse seine in southeast waters, one permit for harvesting herring food/bait by the pound in southeast waters, 16 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in northern southeast, and two permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in southern southeast (none fished).

Sablefish: A total of 133 sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Sitka (130 fished). Permits pertained to 79 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (76 fished), one mechanical jig in statewide waters, one for a fixed gear vessel of maximum 60 feet length restricted to Prince William Sound, one for a fixed gear vessel of maximum 50 feet length restricted to Prince William Sound, 27 longline vessels over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters, 21 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters and 3 longline vessel over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 338 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Sitka (109 fished). Permits pertained to 5 lingcod hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished), 5 lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 59 lingcod dinglebar trolls in statewide waters (15 fished), 3 lingcod mechanical jigs in statewide waters (2 fished), 10 miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (2fished), 98 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (44 fished), 4 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (2 fished), 10 miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar trolls in statewide waters (none fished), 22 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (4 fished), 5 demersal shelf rockfish hand troll in southeast waters (none fished), 78 demersal shelf rockfish, longline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (26 permits fished), 4 demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar trolls in southeast waters, 7 demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jigs in southeast waters, and 14 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters (2 fished).

Crab: A total of 43 permits were issued in Sitka for crab in 2000 (35 fished). Two permits pertained to 300 pots or 100% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, one permit for 225 pots or 75% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (not fished), 5 pertained to 150 pots or 50% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (2 fished), one for 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, 2 permits for red and blue king crab pot gear in southeast waters (none fished), 3 red and blue king and Tanner crab pot gears in southeast waters, one permit pertained to pot gear for brown king and Tanner crab in southeast, two permits for red, blue or brown king crab and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters, 27 Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (23 fished), and one permit for a Tanner crab pot gear vessel in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: A total of 154 permits were issued in Sitka in 2000 (84 fished). Permits pertained to 8 sets of geoduck clam diving gear in southeast waters (4 permits fished), one octopi/squid longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 4 octopi/squid pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 12 shrimp pot gear vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (5 fished), one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in Yakutat (not fished), one shrimp beam trawl in southeast waters, 46 shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (19 fished), 66 sets of sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (55 fished), 14 sets of sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (none fished), and one permit for sea cucumber diving gear in statewide waters, excluding southeast (not fished).

Salmon: A total of 411 permits were issued in Sitka in 2000 for the salmon fishery (295 fished). Salmon permits pertained to 22 purse seine restricted to southeast waters, one purse seine restricted to Kodiak (not fished), one purse seine restricted to the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands (not fished), 8 drift gillnets in southeast waters (7 fished), one drift gillnet limited to Cook Inlet (not fished), 5 drift gillnets in Bristol Bay, 2 set gillnets in Yakutat, 3 set gillnets in Bristol Bay, 2 set gill nets in the lower Yukon (one permit fished), 132 hand trolls in statewide waters (54 permits fished), and 234 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (207 permits fished).

Eight seafood processors filed 'Intent to Operate' in Sitka in 2003, which indicates a similar level of activity to 2000 when seven processors were in operation. These seven processors had the capacity to process salmon, high-seas salmon, sablefish, groundfish, halibut, and herring.

It was announced in July 2003 that Sitka would receive $171,692 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon

prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 148 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Sitka in 2002 and 63 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 18,400 sport fishing licenses sold in Sitka in 2000, 3,261 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities, and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Sitka. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 97.4% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 89.4% used salmon, 91.7% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, char, grayling, and trout), many fewer households (17.5%) used marine mammals, and a high percentage (72.4%) used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for 1996 was 205.01 lbs. Of the total subsistence harvest, salmon accounted for 28.2%, non-salmon fish for 26.3%, land mammals for 24.9%, marine mammals for 3.6%, birds and eggs for 0.3%, marine invertebrates for 13.4%, and vegetation for 3.4%. The wild food harvest in Sitka made up 133% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 530 permits were held by households in Sitka for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the vast majority of the salmon harvest. Residents of Sitka and members of Sitka Tribe of Alaska who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Tenakee Springs (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Tenakee Springs lies on the east side of Chichagof Island, on the north shore of Tenakee Inlet in southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 13.8 square miles of land and 5.3 square miles of water.

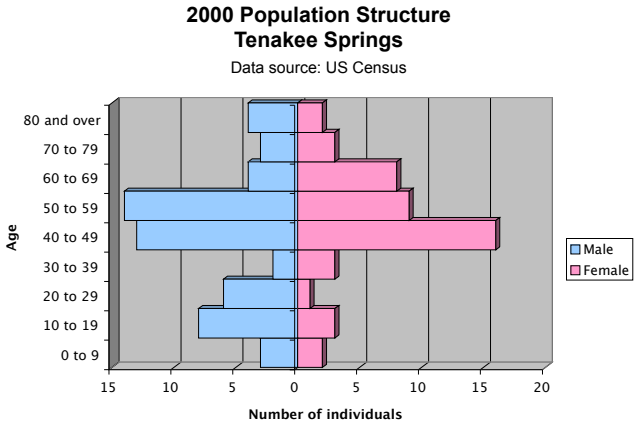
Demographic Profile

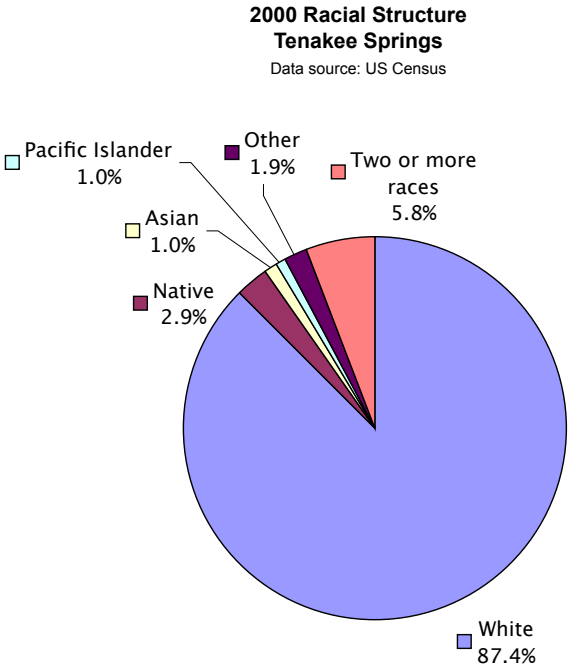
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Tenakee Springs was 104. The population has fluctuated between about 90 and 210 residents over the course of the past century. There were more males (54.8% of the population) than females (45.2% of the population) in Tenakee Springs according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White, 87.5%, with 2.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 1.0% Asian, 1.0% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 1.9% classified themselves as 'other'. Overall, 5.8% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 4.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 2.9% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 46.6 years which is considerably higher than the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to the census data only 15.4% of the population was under 19 years of age while 30.8% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

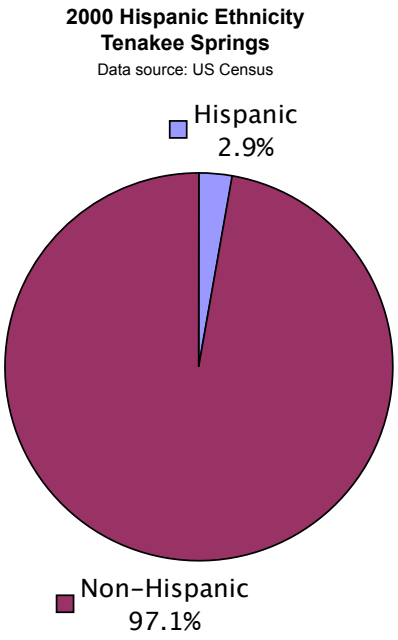
There were 144 housing units in Tenakee Springs, 85 of which were vacant in 2000 and of these, 79 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 81.5% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, while 30.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The word Tenakee is from the Tlingit word "tinaghu," meaning "Coppery Shield Bay." This refers to three copper shields, highly prized by the Tlingits, which were lost in a storm in the area. Early prospectors and fishermen came to the site to wait out the winters and enjoy the natural hot springs in Tenakee. Around 1895, a large tub and building were constructed to provide a warm bathing place for the increasing number of visitors.







In 1899, Ed Snyder established Snyder's Mercantile, which still operates today. A post office opened in 1903. Originally called Tenakee, the name was altered to Tenakee Springs in 1928. Improvements to the hot springs facilities were made in 1915 and 1929; the existing bathhouse was constructed in 1940. Three canneries operated in the area between 1916 and 1974. A logging camp operated for a time at Corner Bay.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

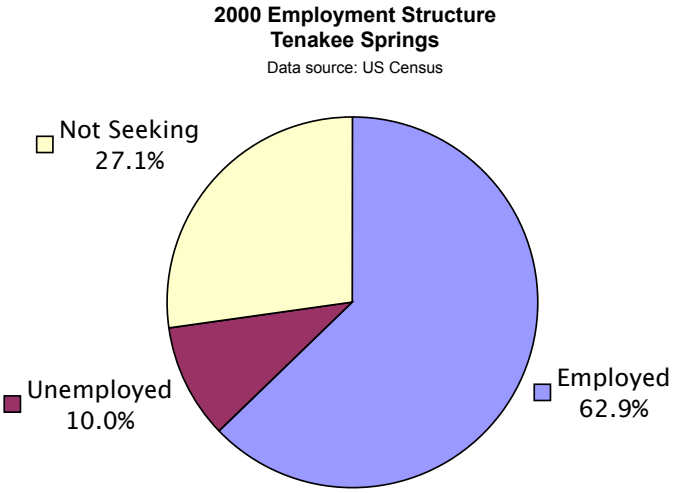
Commercial fishing is an important part of the economy of Tenakee Springs, although the community is largely considered to be a retirement community. Tourism is becoming increasingly important. The City and store are the only local employers. A total of 48 commercial fishing permits were held by 25 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 62.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 10.0% unemployment rate. Of the population over 16 years of age, 27.1 % was not in the labor force though this may be due to the highly seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 11.8% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $33,125 and the per capita income was $20,483.

Governance

The City of Tenakee Springs was incorporated in 1971 as a second-class city. The city is governed by a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials. Tenakee Springs is not located within an organized borough, so the city is responsible for many services. The City of Tenakee Springs implements a 1% sales tax and a 6% accommodations tax. The city does not belong to any regional Native corporations, and does not have a village corporation or a village council. The community was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is therefore not federally recognized as a Native village. Consequently it is not allotted land under ANCSA.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office.



The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

Tenakee Springs is accessible only by seaplane and boat, and lies along the Alaska Marine Highway route. The City owns a seaplane base and heliport, and scheduled or chartered float planes are available from Juneau. The State Ferry provides passenger transportation only, since there is no vehicle landing facility or local roads in Tenakee. Barges deliver fuel and goods six times a year. The marine facilities include a small boat harbor and ferry terminal. A local company owns a fuel dock. There is a three-mile-long main street and local transportation is primarily by bicycle or ATV.

There is no community water, sewer, or refuse service. Residents haul water from local streams or use individual wells. Privies are used for waste disposal. Homes are not fully plumbed. Snyder's Mercantile Store owns and operates a diesel generator, and the City owns the electrical distribution system. There is local interest in developing hydroelectric at Indian River. Health services are provided by the Tenakee Springs Health Clinic owned by the city. Public safety is provided by the state Village Public Safety Office. Tenakee Springs is within the Chatham Schools District and there is one school in Tenakee Springs itself. At Tenakee Springs School, one teacher instructs a dozen students. Tenakee Springs does not have a large tourism industry, yet there are at least three accommodation providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Tenakee Springs. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 35 permits were held by 18 permit holders in Tenakee Springs in 2000 (18 permits fished). There were 4 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 5 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 17 crew members claiming residence in Tenakee Springs in 2000. There are no fish processing plants in Tenakee Springs and therefore no fish landings in the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Tenakee Springs for the year 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of four permits issued for halibut in Tenakee Springs in 2000 (all 4 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet and three longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: One permit was issued for sablefish in Tenakee Springs in 2000, which was fished. This permit pertained to one longline vessel over 60 feet restricted to statewide waters.

Other groundfish: A total of five permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Tenakee Springs, only one of which was actually fished. Permits pertained to three lingcod longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished) and two demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (none fished).

Crab: Five permits were issued in Tenakee Springs for crab in 2000, all of which were fished. One permit pertained to 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters and four Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Seven permits were issued for other shellfish in Tenakee Springs in 2000 (3 fished). One permit pertained to a shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters and six permits pertained to shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (two fished).

Salmon: A total of 13 permits were issued in Tenakee Springs in 2000 for the salmon fishery (4 fished). Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine restricted to southeast waters (not fished), eight hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished), and four power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (three fished).

It was announced in July 2003 that Tenakee Springs would receive $500 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were four saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Tenakee Springs in 2002, and two businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 206 sport fishing licenses sold in Tenakee Springs in 2000, 61 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Tenakee Springs. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 100% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 77.4% used salmon, 96.8% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), 9.7% of households used marine mammals, and 93.5% used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1987 was 329.93 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to

other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 14.95% salmon, 24.82% non-salmon fish, 41.06% land mammals, 2.31% marine mammals, 0.62% birds and eggs, 13.01% marine invertebrates, and 3.2% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Tenakee Springs made up 213% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of to 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

Only one permit was held by households in Tenakee Springs for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. No figures are available for specifications of the salmon harvest. Residents of Tenakee Springs who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Thorne Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Thorne Bay is 47 air miles northwest of Ketchikan on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island, on the shore of Clarence Strait. On the Island road system, it lies 60 miles from Hollis and 36 miles east of the Klawock Junction. The area encompasses 25.5 square miles of land and 4.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Thorne Bay, in the context of the southeast, is a mid-sized community. In 2000, the community had 557 residents. The racial composition of the community was as follows: 92.5% White, 2.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 0.2% Hawaiian Native, and 0.5% other. Approximately 3.9% of residents were of mixed race. A total of 4.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.3% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. All residents lived in households rather than in group quarters. The area had a large amount of vacant houses that were mostly used seasonally.

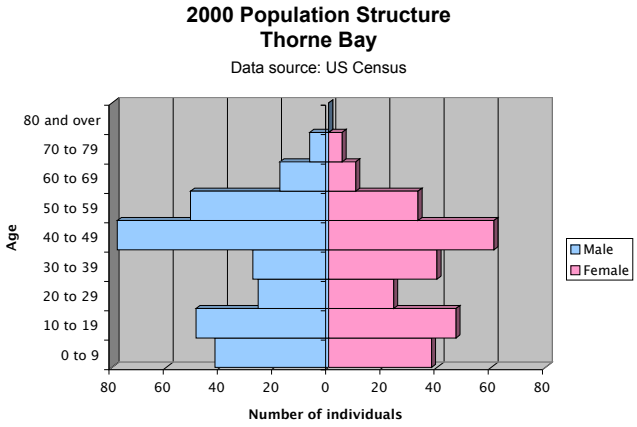
The gender ratio in the community was slightly unbalanced, at 53.7% male and 48.3% female. The median age, 38.8 years, was a little bit older than the national median of 35.3 years. The largest group of the population (37.2%) was between 45 and 54 years old.

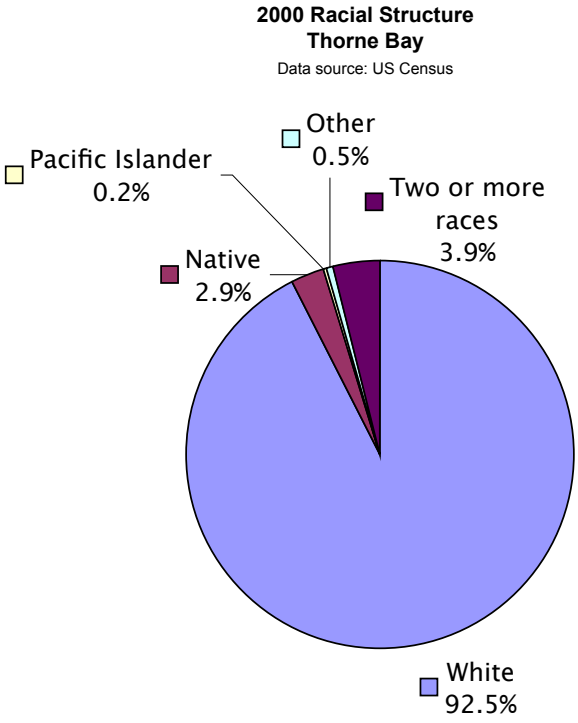
Finally, from an educational achievement standpoint, 88.9% of Thorne Bay residents over age 25 had a high school education or higher, 23.7% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.1% had not completed 12th grade or earned a diploma from high school.

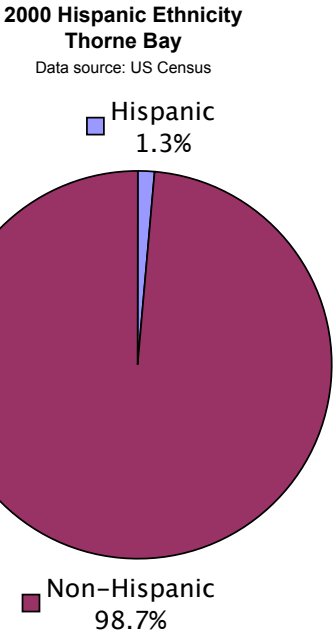
History

Modern Thorne Bay was built around a logging operation established by Wes Davidson. This is an important difference in relation to other communities in the area, most of which began as fishing centers. The Bay was named after Frank Manley Thorn, superintendent of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey from 1885 through 1889. The name was misspelled when published.

Long before its establishment by Euro-American settlers, Prince of Wales Island was in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit culture areas. These two Native American groups historically





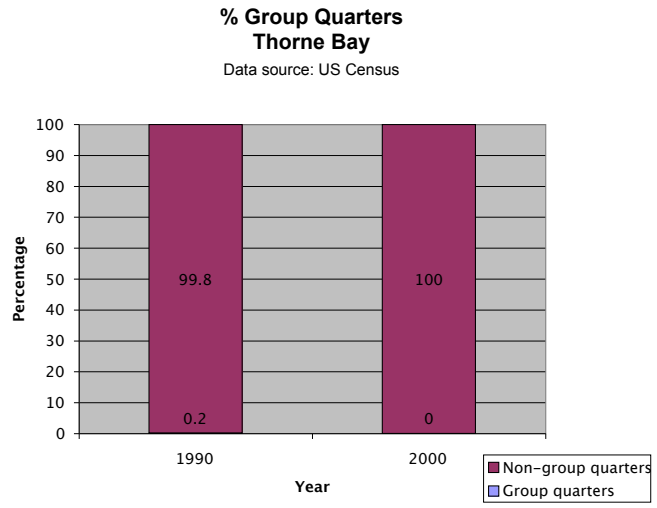


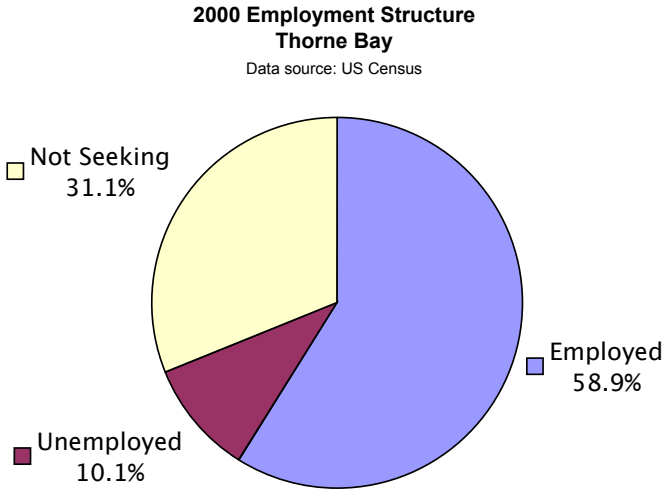
occupied the island, making their living with a very elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices as well as intricate trading networks.

These groups, especially the Haida, who were most numerous at the time, were connected fairly early to the 18th century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries that arrived to the area at the end of the 19th century encountered Native communities that had been devastated by smallpox and measles.

Thorne Bay developed as a result of a long-term timber sales contract between the U.S. Forest Service and the Ketchikan Pulp Company. In 1960, a floating logging camp was built in Thorne Bay. In 1962, Ketchikan Pulp moved its main logging camp from Hollis to Thorne Bay. This change of status implied also the opening of several services and infrastructures (barge terminal, shops, log yard and so on) as well as the construction of a road connecting the town to the heart of the Island: Hollis, Craig, and Klawock.

During this time, Thorne Bay was considered the largest logging camp in North America. The community evolved from a company-owned logging camp to an incorporated city by 1982, due in part to the land selection program provided for in the Alaska Statehood Act. Most of its current permanent population is or was part of the logging industry.





Infrastructure

Current Economy

Thorne Bay has a relatively diversified economy within the context of Prince of Wales Island. There is significant involvement in fishing activities with 22 residents holding commercial fishing permits, a rapidly growing tourism sector, logging, and government jobs (Tongass National Forest management, local administration, and education). Subsistence resources, including deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab, are still a significant part of the local economy and diets.
In terms of employment structure, 58.9% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census. About 10.1% of the total potential labor force was unemployed and 31.1% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment.
In 2000, the median per capita income in Thorne Bay was $20,836 and the median household income was $45,625. In addition, 7.8% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Thorne Bay is a second-class city located within an unorganized area. It was incorporated in 1989. It has a “strong mayor” form of government supported by a six-member council. The city imposes a 3% sales tax.

Although this is a mostly White community, Thorne Bay is a member of the SeaAlaska Native Corporation. The inhabitants of Thorne Bay must travel in order to access state or federal offices. The closest ADF&G offices are in Craig, Wrangell, Petersburg, or Ketchikan. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Ketchikan and the closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Although the town of Thorne Bay has only one state-owned seaplane base on the bay, the proximity of Klawock's airport means that airborne connectivity is good. The lack of direct ferry service is compensated for by the fact that the state ferry stops at the neighboring town of Hollis. Thorne Bay's small harbor has a breakwater, dock, small boat harbor and grid, and a boat launch. The Prince of Wales road system is a fundamental asset to the town of Thorne Bay. It allows the community to benefit from other communities' facilities and helps the community keep in touch with the logging industry of the area. Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, ship, and truck.

The Thorne Bay School has 75 students and seven teachers. Basic health care in the community is provided by the Thorne Bay Health Clinic, the Thorne Bay EMS, and Prince of Wales Island Area EMS. The town has a state Village Public Safety Officer and a City Public Safety Facility. Accommodations for visitors are provided by several B&B's and cottages. Most of the residents of Thorne Bay are connected to the centralized systems of water distribution, sewage disposal, and power generation managed by the city.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fisheries

In Thorne Bay there is significant involvement in the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 22 members of the community held 48 commercial fishing permits (20 fished). The village also had 2 vessel owners working in federal fisheries, 8 owners of salmon fishing boats, and 12 registered crewmen.

Salmon: The bulk of Thorne Bay's permits were devoted to salmon fisheries. The community had 19 permits (in 2000 only 9 were fished): 12 statewide permits for hand trollers (3 fished), 6 statewide permits for power gurdy troll (5 fished), and one fished permit to use a dinglebar troll in the southeast.

Other Groundfish: The community had six permits (none fished): two statewide permits to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with a longliner under 60 feet, two statewide permits to catch lingcod with dinglebar troll, and two permits to catch demersal shell rockfish in the southeast - one with a longliner under 60 feet in the southeast, and one with a dinglebar troll.

Other Shellfish: There were 16 permits for shellfish (7 fished): 4 permits to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (2 fished), 2 permits to harvest geoduck clam (none fished), 3 permits for sea urchin (none fished), and 7 permits to catch sea cucumbers (five fished). Clams, sea cucumbers, and urchin permits were issued for diving gear in the southeast.

Halibut: There were four statewide permits issued to catch halibut with longliners under 60 feet (all were fished).

Crab: There was one non-fished permit to harvest Dungeness crab in the southern part of the southeast with ring nets.

Herring: There were two permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound for the southern part of the southeast (none fished).

In Thorne Bay there are no processing facilities. Its small fleet delivers to other harbors in the area. The community received $500 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for plummeting prices in the international salmon market.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, Thorne Bay issued 1,163 sport fishing permits, 309 of which were bought by Alaskan residents. A fair amount of sport fishermen come from outside the area to buy permits and fish in Thorne Bay. In 2002, the village had 12 licensed sport fishing guide businesses; 6 for freshwater fishing and 6 for saltwater fishing.

Subsistence Fishing

In 1987, the residents of Thorne Bay harvested 0.5 lbs of wild food per day per person. In 1999, Thorne Bay had 49 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits. The catch was mainly sockeye (763 fish). In addition, the residents of this community who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Whale Pass (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Whale Pass lies on the northeast coast of Prince of Wales Island. It is north of Coffman Cove and encompasses 35.6 square miles of land and 1.8 square miles of water.

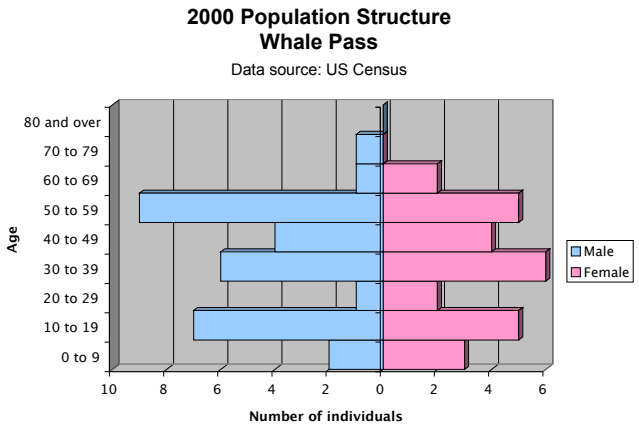
Demographic Profile

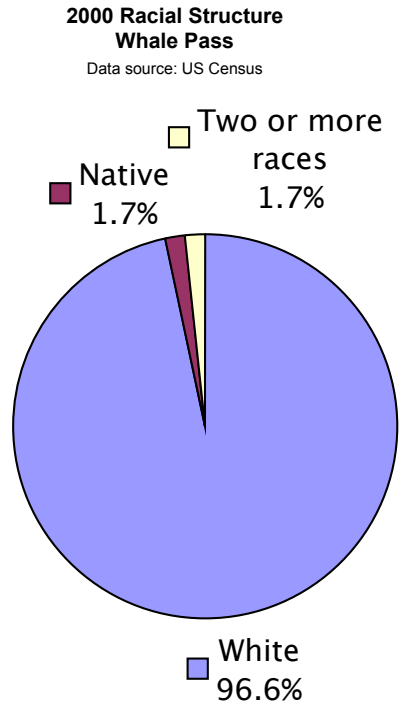
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Whale Pass was 58. Population numbers were not recorded until 1980, when 90 residents lived in Whale Pass, and they have fallen steadily since. There were significantly more males (53.4%) than females (46.6%) in 2000. The racial composition of the population was predominantly White (96.6%). About 1.7% of the population was American Indian or Alaska Native, and 1.7% identified with two or more races. A total of 3.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Overall, 6.9% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 37, comparable to the national average of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 29.3% of the population was under 19 years of age and 17.1% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

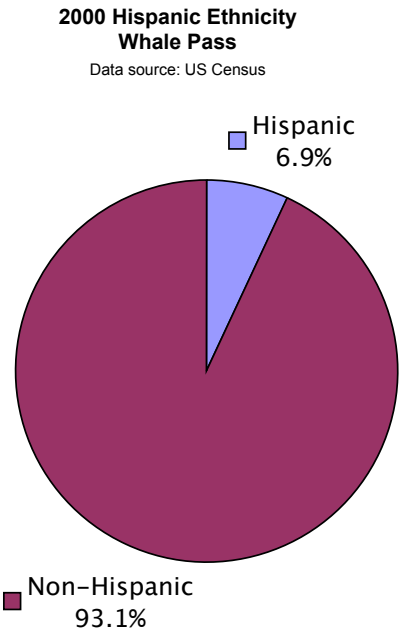
There were 51 housing units in Whale Pass, 29 of which were designated vacant, and of these, 6 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census none of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 77.4% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, and none of the population had received a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The area around Whale Pass has continuously been the site of logging camps since 1964. In the early 1980s, however, the last remaining camp moved out, and the area was permanently settled as the result of a State land disposal sale. A road originally designated for logging was finally completed in 1981, and private phones were installed a decade later. Many Whale Pass residents are homesteaders and practice a subsistence lifestyle.



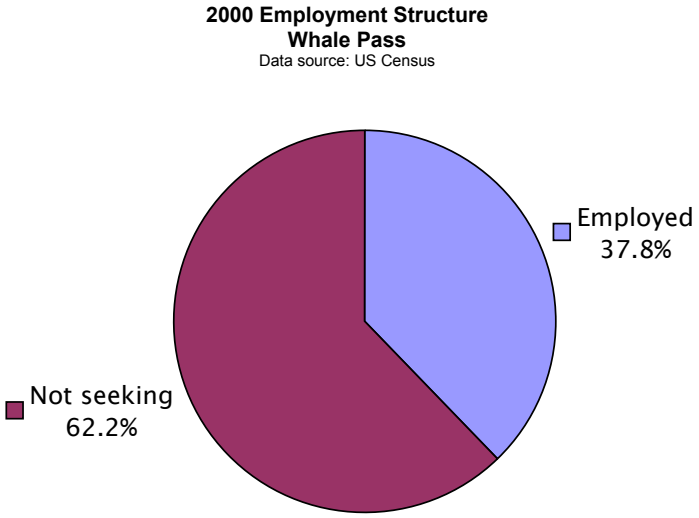




Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Whale Pass is largely subsistence-based and was previously almost exclusively dependant on logging operations and associated services. Subsistence activities and public assistance now play important roles in supplementing income. Only one fishing permit was issued in Whale Pass in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). The 2000 U.S. Census reported that 37.8% of the potential labor force was employed, and there was no unemployment rate. A seemingly high 62.2% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, and none of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was $62,083 and the per capita income was $24,041.



Governance

The City of Whale Pass is an unincorporated city which does not belong to an organized borough. The city does not belong to any village or regional Native corporations and the only active local organization is the Whale Pass Homeowners Association.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in Petersburg. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Ketchikan.

Facilities

The community of Whale Pass has access to the island road system and the State Ferry is available from nearby Hollis. Floatplanes and boats are commonly used for transportation. The approximate cost to travel roundtrip from Whale Pass to Anchorage was not obtainable, but roundtrip airfare to Anchorage is approximately $247 from nearby Ketchikan. The Whale Pass Homeowner's Association operates the State-owned seaplane base, dock, boat slips, and launch ramp. Most homes draw untreated water from a creek and have individual water tanks. Privies and septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Almost all houses have complete plumbing. The community's landfill is no longer in operation. Recently, the community requested funds for a feasibility study to develop a central watering point and RV sewage dump site. Electricity is supplied by the Alaska Power Company.

Emergency and health services are provided on a volunteer basis or by Ketchikan-based services. There are no police services within the community. There are limited visitor accommodations available in Whale Pass.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing has been particularly important to the economy of Whale Pass in the past. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), only one permit was held by a resident of Whale Pass in 2000, and there was one resident crewman in the community. There were no resident vessel owners, yet 16 vessels were home ported in the community due to the good harbor facilities. It is worth noting that because of this, many of the benefits from commercial or sport fishing are accrued by non-community members. There are no fish processing facilities in Whale Pass, therefore no fish landings were built in the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. The permit issued in Whale Pass in 2000 related to a salmon hand troll in statewide waters (not fished).

* Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Noyes Island, Port Protection, Tokeen, Tuxekan, and Whale Pass combined.

Sport Fishing

There is no information available regarding the sport fishing industry in Whale Pass for 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1998 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Whale Pass. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 100% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 93.3% used salmon, 80.0% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, char, and trout), no households used marine mammals, and 93.3% used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1998 was 184.96 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 34.9% salmon, 19.57% non-salmon fish, 27.54% land mammals, 0.0 % marine mammals, 0.03% birds and eggs, 30.58% marine invertebrates, and 6.94% vegetation.

Wrangell (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Wrangell is located near the Stikine River, an historic trade route to the Canadian interior. It lies 155 miles south of Juneau and 89 miles northwest of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 45.3 square miles of land and 25.6 square miles of water.

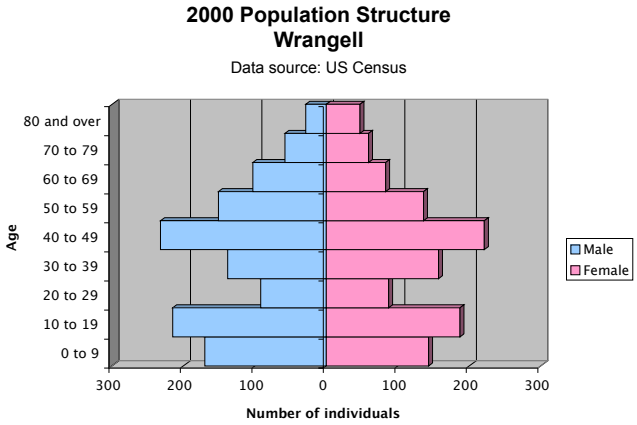
Demographic Profile

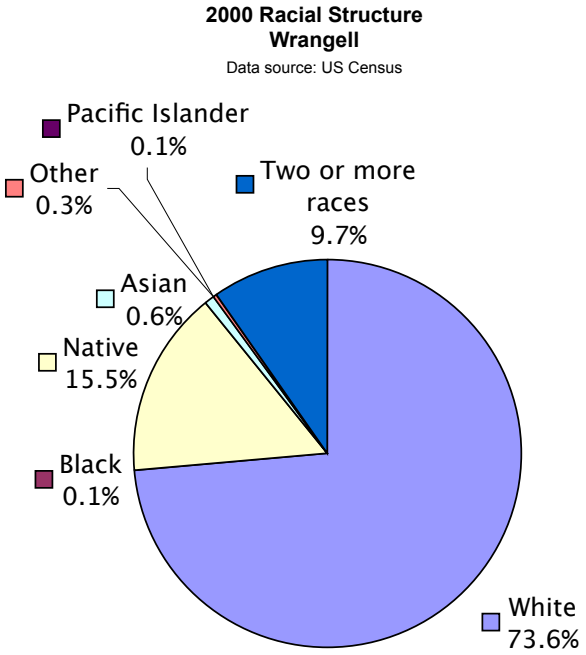
In 2000, Wrangell had a population of 2,308 in 907 households. A small segment of the population (1%) lived in group housing quarters. Population growth in the early 20th century was rapid due to the growth of natural resource industries. Today the population of Wrangell is relatively stable. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (73.5%), American Indian and Alaska Native (15.5%), Black (0.1%), Asian (0.6%), Hawaiian Native and Other Pacific Islander (0.1%), two or more races (9.7%), and other (0.3%). A total of 23.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup of the community was relatively equal at 51.5% male and 48.5% female. The median age was 39.1 years, slightly older than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 82.2% of residents 25 years of age and older held a high school diploma.

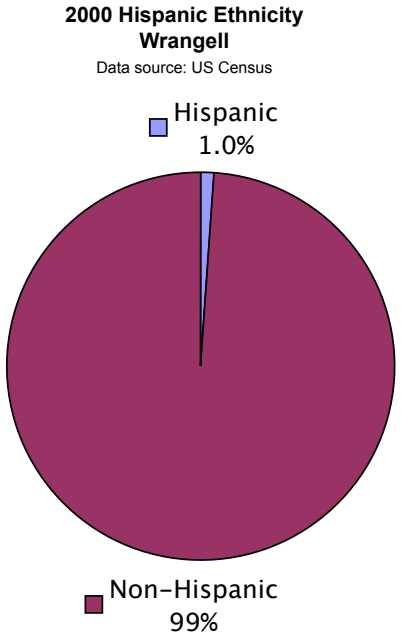
History

This area of southeast Alaska is traditional Tlingit Indian territory. Wrangell was named for Ferdinand Von Wrangel, manager of the Russian-American Company around 1830. As one of the oldest non-Native settlements in Alaska, it grew in response to the Russian fur trade in the early 1800s. In 1836 and 1840, two separate smallpox epidemics reduced the local Tlingit population by half. The trading post established in the early 1800s was under the control of three different nations at different times: Russia, England, and the United States.

Wrangell's population began to expand rapidly in the 1860s as the town served as an outfitter for gold prospectors bound for the Yukon and Klondike regions. The city was incorporated in 1903. During the early 20th century, Wrangell became a hub for the commercial fishing and timber industries. Today the







city is a diverse community that depends on fishing, timber, and a growing tourist industry.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Wrangell is based primarily on the commercial fishing and timber industries. The Tongass National Forest and abundant sport fishing opportunities have combined to produce growing tourism revenues in Wrangell. The Alaska Pulp Corporation sawmill closed in 1994, forcing approximately 225 workers into unemployment. The mill has since been sold and reopened, but with far fewer employees.

In 2000, the median per capita income was $21,851 and the median household income was $43,250. The unemployment rate was 5.8%, and 31% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

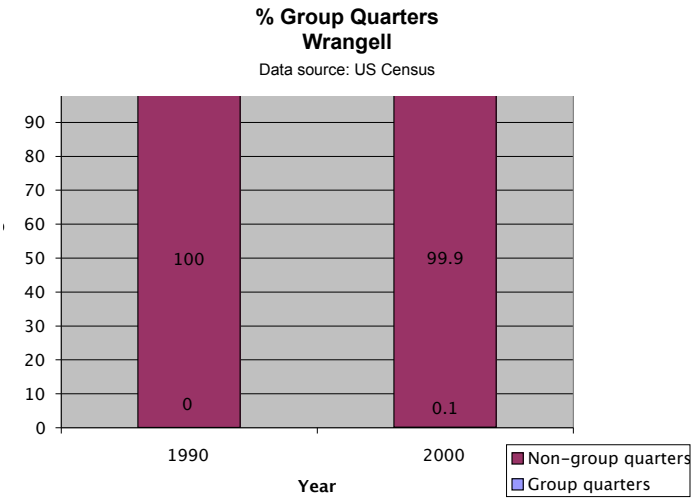
Wrangell is a Home Rule city incorporated in 1903. It is not located within an organized borough. The city administers a 7% sales tax, a 1% (10 mills) property tax, and a $4 per night accommodations tax.

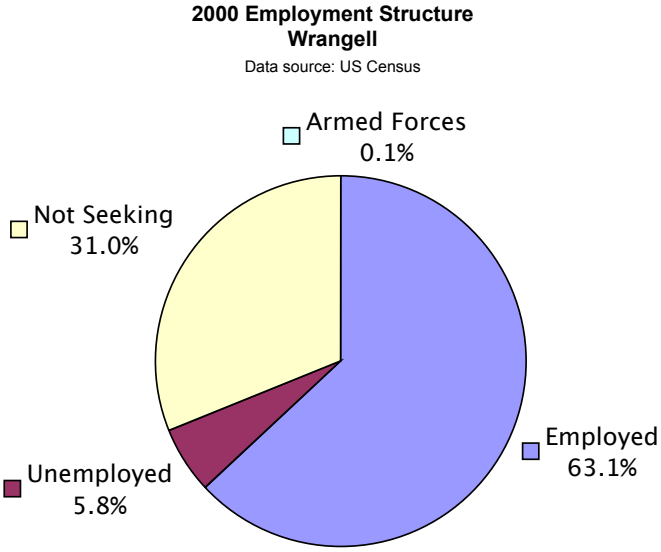
Wrangell Cooperative Association is the federally recognized Native village council located in the community. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Ketchikan. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Petersburg.

Facilities

Wrangell is accessible by air and water. The state owns a 6,000 foot paved runway capable of accommodating jet airplanes. Roundtrip airfare from Wrangell to Anchorage is approximately $243. There is also a local seaplane base. Marine facilities include a breakwater, deep draft dock, state ferry terminal, two small boat harbors with a total of 498 slips, and a boat launch.

Most homes are fully plumbed. The city operates a piped water and sewer system. The city-owned electric utility, Wrangell Municipal Light and Power, provides hydroelectric power to the community. There is also a local medical center, which is owned by the





city and operated jointly with the Southeastern Alaska Regional Health Cooperative. The city provides police, volunteer fire, and emergency services. There are three schools in the community—one elementary school, one middle school, and one high school—with a combined total of 32 teachers and 437 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, there were 66 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 98 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries residing in the community. There were 234 registered crew members in the community. Approximately 249 local residents held a total of 531 commercial fishing permits in 2000; the following section contains a detailed description of these permits.

Crab: Seventy-three local residents held a total of 95 commercial permits in the crab fishery. These included the following: one Dungeness crab ring net permit for the southeast region (not fished), 4 Dungeness crab permits for 300 pots or 100% of the maximum in the southeast region (3 fished), 7 Dungeness crab permits for 225 pots or 75% of maximum in the southeast region (5 fished), 19 Dungeness crab permits for 150 pots or 50% of maximum in the southeast region (14 fished), 27 Dungeness crab permits for 75 pots or 25% of maximum in the southeast region (20 fished), 2 pot gear permits for red, blue, brown, king and Tanner crab in the southeast region (2 fished), 34 Tanner crab ring net permits for the southeast region (22 fished), and one Tanner crab pot gear permit for the southeast region (one fished).

Other Shellfish: Eighty-one local residents held a total of 96 commercial permits for other (non-crab) shellfish. These included the following: 19 shrimp beam trawl permits for the southeast region (8 fished), 56 shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (33 fished), 17 sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (8 fished), and 4 sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast (none fished).

Halibut: One hundred local residents held a total of 101 commercial permits in the halibut fishery. These included the following: one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters (one fished), 66 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (54 fished), and 34 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (32 fished).

Herring: Seven local residents held a total of eight commercial permits in the herring fishery. These included the following: one herring roe purse seine permit for the southeast region (one fished), two herring roe food/bait gillnet permits for the southeast region (one fished), two herring food/bait purse seine permits for the southeast region (none fished), one permit to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the northern part of the southeast region (one fished), and two permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the southern part of the southeast region (none fished).

Sablefish: Four local residents held a total of six commercial permits in the sablefish fishery. These included the following: three sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (two fished), two sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the northern part of the southeast region (two fished), and one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the southern part of the southeast region (one fished).

Other Finfish: Three local residents held a total of three freshwater fish beach seine permits for statewide waters (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Thirty-five local residents held a total of 49 commercial fishing permits in the groundfish fishery. These included the following: 3 lingcod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (2 fished), 21 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (2 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish otter trawl permit for statewide waters (not fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish beam trawl permits for statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (not fished), 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permit for the southeast region (not fished), 9 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished), 2 demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll permits for the southeast region (none fished), and 3 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: One hundred fifty-five local residents held a total of 173 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These included the following: 7 salmon purse seine permits in the southeast region (6 fished), 45 salmon drift gillnet permits in the southeast region (42 fished), 2 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (2 fished), 77 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (18 fished), and 42 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (28 fished).

In 2000 there were two commercial fish processors in Wrangell. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable. A total of 314 vessels made deliveries to processors in Wrangell, including 174 vessels with state-managed species (salmon and herring) and 140 federally managed species (including groundfish, sablefish, and halibut). In 2003, the city of Wrangell was granted $13,434 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices.

Sport Fishing

Wrangell has become an important hub of sport fishing. In 2000, a total of 1,975 sport fishing licenses were sold in Wrangell—915 to Alaska residents and 1,060 to non-residents. There were 17 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 15 registered freshwater sport fishing guides. The major sport fish species in the area include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, trout, and grayling.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important supplement to the formal economy in Wrangell. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1987 that 95.1% of households in Wrangell used subsistence resources. Approximately 82.3% of households used subsistence salmon, and 92.0% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially cod, halibut, rockfish, and char). Approximately 4.6% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals) for subsistence and 85.6% of households used marine invertebrates (especially crabs, clams, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Wrangell in 1987 was 155.2 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (19.5%), non-salmon fish (27.7%), land mammals (20.6%), marine mammals (4.2%), birds and bird eggs (0.9%), marine invertebrates (24.3%), and vegetation (2.8%).

The residents of Wrangell who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003. According to the ADF&G, 66 households in Wrangell held subsistence salmon harvesting permits in 1999, harvesting a total of 1,032 salmon—mostly sockeye.

Yakutat (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Yakutat lies among the lowlands along an extremely isolated stretch of coastline in the Gulf of Alaska. The community is located at the mouth of Yakutat Bay, one of the few refuges for vessels along this stretch of coast. The massive Hubbard and Malaspina Glaciers are nearby. The area encompasses 7,650.5 square miles of land and 1,808.8 square miles of water. Yakutat city is the sole residential grouping in Yakutat borough, making figures for each reflective of the other, and somewhat interchangeable.

Demographic Profile

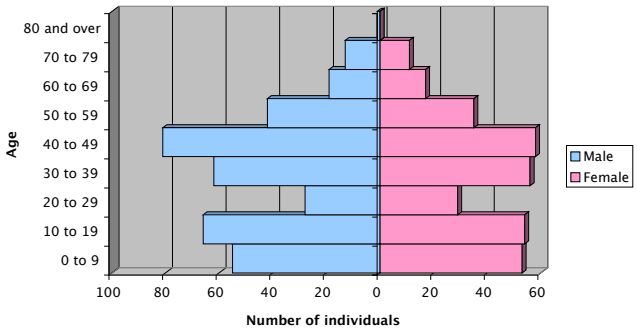
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Yakutat City and Borough was 808. Population numbers are currently at a maximum, having increased drastically since the 1970s when the population was in the hundreds. Previously the number of residents in Yakutat fluctuated between 165 (in 1910) and 300 (in 1880). There were more males (59.3% of the population) than females (40.7% of the population) in Yakutat according to 2000 Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was composed of 50.4% White, 39.6% Alaska Native or American Indian, 1.2% Asian, and 0.9% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Overall, 7.9% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 46.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 0.7% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 37.2 years, somewhat higher than the national median of 35.3 years of age for the same year. In 2000, 30.2% of the population was under 19 years of age and 13.9% of the population was over 55 years of age.

There were 499 housing units in Yakutat, 234 of which were vacant. Of these, 178 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 15.5% of the population lived in group quarters. About 84.3% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher while 17.6% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

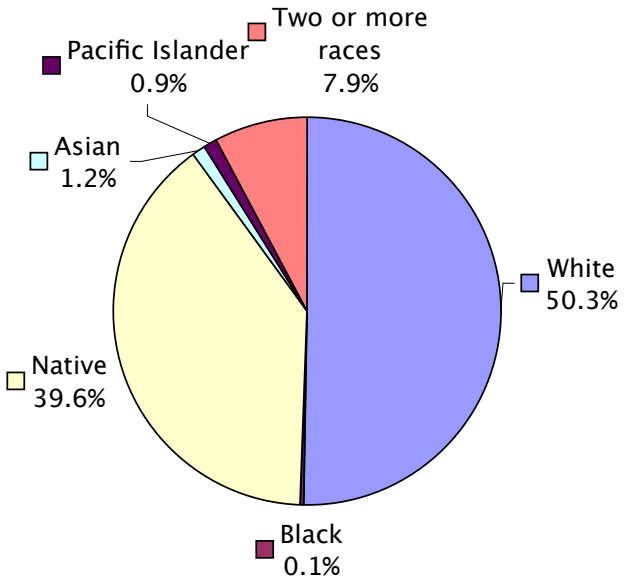
History

Yakutat and surrounding areas have traditionally been inhabited by the Tlingit. Yakutat means "the place where the canoes rest." In the 18th and 19th centuries,

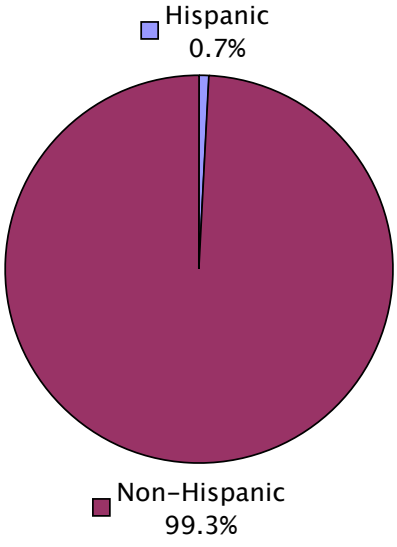
2000 Population Structure
Yakutat
Data source: US Census



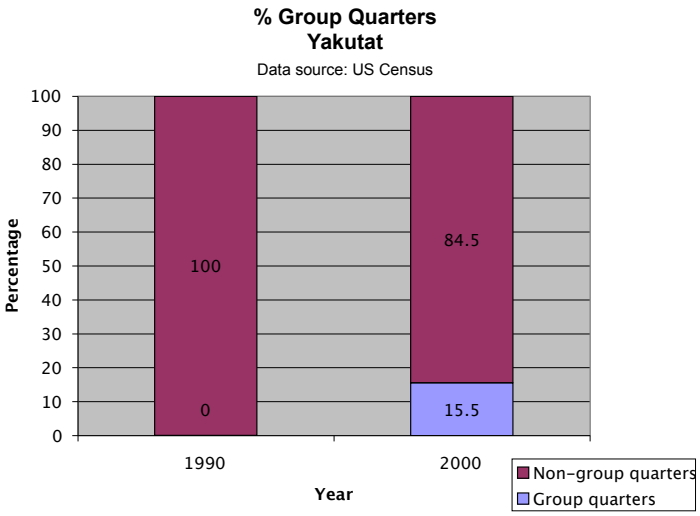
2000 Racial Structure
Yakutat
Data source: US Census

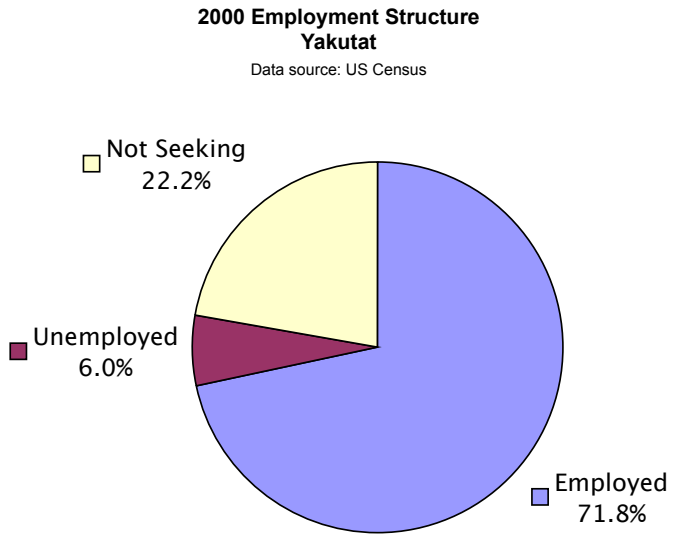


2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
Yakutat
Data source: US Census



English, French, Spanish, and Russian explorers came to the region. Fur traders were attracted to the region's sea otters. The Russian-American Company built a fort in Yakutat in 1805 to harvest sea otter pelts. Because the Russians would not allow local Tlingits access to their traditional fisheries, a Tlingit war party attacked and destroyed the post. In 1884, the Alaska Commercial Company opened a store in Yakutat. By 1886, the black sand beaches in the area were being mined for gold. In 1889 the Swedish Free Mission Church opened a school and sawmill in the area. A cannery, sawmill, store and railroad were constructed in 1903 by the Stimson Lumber Company. Most residents moved to the current site of Yakutat to be closer to this cannery, which operated through 1970. During WWII, a large aviation garrison and paved runway were constructed. Troops were withdrawn after the war, but the runway is still in use. The City of Yakutat was formed in 1948, but in 1992, the City was dissolved and a Borough was organized for the region.





Infrastructure

Current Economy

The Yakutat economy is almost exclusively dependent on fishing, fish processing, and government employment. North Pacific Processors is the major private employer. Recreational fishing opportunities (saltwater as well as freshwater fishing in the Situk River) are world-class attractions for visitors from across the globe. Most residents depend heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, trout, shellfish, deer, moose, bear, and goats are harvested. A total of 253 commercial fishing permits were held by 162 permit holders in 2000 as reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

In 2000, the unemployment rate of Yakutat was 6.7%, and 26.9% of residents age 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 15.7% of local residents were living below the poverty level. The median per capita income was $21,330 and the median household income was $47,054.

Governance

The City and Borough of Yakutat became a unified Home Rule borough in 1992. The city is governed by a manager form of government and six-member assembly. The Yakutat government implements a 4% sales tax, a 4% accommodations tax, a 4% vehicle rental tax, 1% salmon tax, and a 9.0 mills (0.9%) property tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska. Yak-Tat Kween Incorporated is the local village corporation and Yakutat Native Association is the Native non-profit organization. Yakutat Tlingit Tribe is the village council and is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. The total land to which Yakutat is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office in Yakutat, but the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is located in Juneau. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship

and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Yakutat is accessible only by air or sea. There are scheduled jet flights, air taxis, and floatplane services available. The State owns two jet-certified runways; one is 6,663 feet of concrete, and the other is 7,750 feet of asphalt. The airport is located 3 miles southeast and a seaplane base is also available. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Anchorage cost approximately $150. The U.S. Forest Service owns five airstrips in the vicinity, and the National Park Service operates one at East Alsek River. The Borough operates the State-owned boat harbor and the Ocean Cape dock. Monti Bay is the only sheltered deep water port in the Gulf of Alaska. Barges deliver goods monthly during the winter, and more frequently in summer. A State ferry began serving Yakutat in July 1998. Severe seas in the Gulf of Alaska during winter months restrict the ferry service to summers only.

Water is derived from four wells, is treated and piped to all residences in the community as well as the school. Several wooden storage tanks provide pressure to the water system, many in need of repair or replacement. Piped sewage receives primary treatment; a secondary treatment facility is nearing completion. A private firm collects refuse, and the Borough operates the landfill. Electricity is provided by Yakutat Power, Inc., using four diesel-fueled generators. The company is interested in exploring hydroelectric potential in the area.

Health services are provided by the Yakutat Community Health Center which is owned and operated by the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe. Public safety is provided by state Village Public Safety Officer and the borough police department. There is one school in the Yakutat School district, Yakutat School, where 17 teachers instruct 145 students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Yakutat has a well-developed tourism industry and there are several businesses including at least thirteen accommodation providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Yakutat. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 253 permits were held by 162 permit holders in 2000 (167 permit fished). There were 36 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 50 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 56 crew members claiming residence in Yakutat in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Yakutat was involved in halibut (17 vessels), sablefish (49 vessels), other groundfish (75 vessels), and salmon (72 vessels) fisheries (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Yakutat in 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 27 permits issued for halibut in Yakutat in 2000 (24 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to 24 longline vessels under 60 feet (22 fished) and three longline vessels over 60 feet (2 fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: One permit was issued for herring spawn on kelp in northern southeast waters (one fished).

Sablefish: Two permits were issued for sablefish which pertained to two longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished).

Other groundfish: A total of 17 permits were issued for other groundfish (4 fished). Permits pertained to two lingcod hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished), two lingcod dinglebar trolls in statewide waters (one fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (one fished), seven miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig in statewide waters, and demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel under 60 feet (not fished).

Crab: Ten permits were issued in Yakutat for crab (three fished). Four permits pertained to Dungeness crab pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (none fished), four to king crab pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (two permits fished), and two Tanner crab pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (one fished).

Other shellfish: A total of 18 permits were issued

for other shellfish (6 fished). All 18 permits pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (6 fished).

Salmon: A total of 178 permits were issued for the salmon fishery (128 fished). Salmon permits pertained to one drift gillnet limited to Bristol Bay (not fished), 106 set gillnets restricted to Yakutat (87 fished), 67 hand trolls in statewide waters (38 fished), and 4 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (3 fished).

Five seafood processors filed 'Intent to Operate' in Yakutat in 2003, which might indicate an increase over the two processors operating in the community in 2000. These two processors had the capacity to process salmon, high-seas salmon, sablefish, groundfish, halibut, and herring. Harbor facilities of these processors benefited the community.

It was announced in July 2003 that Yakutat would receive $99,767 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 12 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Yakutat in 2002 and 19 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 3,897 sport fishing licenses sold in 2000, 308 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaska fishing communities, and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Yakutat. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 96.4% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 88.3% used salmon, 96.4% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, and char), 53.3% used marine mammals, and 92.6% used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1996 was 397.77 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 54.20% salmon, 19.31% non-salmon fish, 3.7% land mammals, 7.81% marine mammals, 0.63% birds and eggs, 9.98% marine invertebrates, and 4.38% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Yakutat made up 257% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 77 permits were held by households in Yakutat for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the vast majority of the salmon harvest. Members of the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Additional Information

In May 1986 the Hubbard Glacier surged over 47 feet in one day, closing off the mouth of Russell Fjord and creating Russell Lake. At over 75 miles in length and 6 miles in width, Hubbard Glacier is one of the largest glaciers in North America. Marine mammals and fish were trapped by the new closure of the fjord, and the level of the lake increased as glacial runoff continued to flow. In October, the 'dam' broke and an estimated 5.3 billion cubic meters of water rushed out along with many marine resources. At present, the glacier has again closed the mouth of the fjord, and although the present 'dam' is considered to be

stronger then the one of two decades ago, natural marine resources, including the commercial salmon fishery, are at risk of a sudden outflow from the former Russell Fjord. Yakutat is currently seeking funds for an economic and social analysis of the effects of the glacier and a probable flood.